NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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C.I.O. PUTS HOPES IN NEW LEADERSHIP

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U. S. Now Takes Up Fr. Coughlin's Highway Plan

COMMENT ON WORLD EVENTS ★ BEHIND THE 'NEW ORDER'! AXIS SEEKS EMPIRE ★ A NEW MONEY DEAL FOR EUROPE

Dinner Chat

YOUR SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine must be performing its mission and bringing the truths of Christian social justice into dark corners of our national life with some effectiveness. We seem suddenly to be under fire from so many quarters!

With Father Coughlin forced off the air, by the refusal of American radio stations to sell him time —after 12 years of broadcasting, the enemies of truth still find his message being spread by too many people.

* * *

In Chicago, for example, men have had to replace polite and hard working little boys after squad cars had been called out to terrorize the little sellers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Incidentally, the earnest people of Chicago are to be congratulated on one of the cleanest elections in the history of the city. The story of that reform has not been adequately told.

In another instance, a Christian pastor asked his congregation not to buy SOCIAL JUSTICE because it was *"Communistic and bought out by the Jews!"*

Now who could have told the good pastor that? Obviously, the clergyman himself could never have seen a copy of the magazine.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Coughlin, who celebrated their golden wedding last week. If they are Jewish, Pete is a Pekinese!

* * *

At the time this news reached the office two letters lay on the editorial desk. One is from a reader who thinks that SOCIAL JUSTICE *"is too Catholic."* Many readers, he says, are Christians but not Catholics and he believes are "affronted by the continual quotations of Bishops and talk about Popes," which so few Protestant clergymen ever quoted.

The other letter is from an eminent Eastern educator who informs us that *he reads every line of every edition of* SOCIAL JUSTICE *and finds much of value there.* He offers the frank comment that for his taste there seems to be "too much about the Jews" in the magazine.

* * *

The November 19th edition of the Communists' *New Masses* has a violent attack upon Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, hard working head of the F.B.I., whom these Reds call Washington's "Himmler."

Here's an excerpt:

"Hoover's sleuths are everywhere . . . You can tell some of them by their swagger, or by the ever-present copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE in their waistcoat pockets."

Now what is that un-smart crack for? Your guess is as good as ours.

With no more information than the Communists' attack on Mr. Hoover, our impulse would be to leap at once to his defense. His Government agency must be turning the light into some uncomfortable rat warrens.

* * *

Controversy, unless it be along the line of our positive crusade for the principles of Christian social justice, is a diverting distraction and waste of time.

We shall *always be "controversial" about Communism* and the organized assault under way in this country against Christian principles.

While it is a waste of good space and your time to say it, let it be printed for the record that SOCIAL JUSTICE *will never be a Communist paper, nor will it ever be "bought by the Jews."*

An untruth usually carries its own defeat along with it, for *"Error, wounded, writhes in pain and dies, amid her worshipers"*; but we cannot let pass unchallenged misstatements from responsible sources that may somehow have been the victims of deception.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Attention Chicago

NOW THAT Father Coughlin is prevented from reaching his millions of followers by radio—due to organized opposition against American and Christian principles—SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine is our only means of keeping the thinking public informed on the truths that Father Coughlin would teach if he were free to do so.

In the war of international usury against Christian social justice there also is an "Unknown Soldier." A free party for those boys and girls who supply the link between the silenced leader and his faithful following is being planned by Chicago sales forces of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

These youngsters have not only to withstand the rigors of Winter weather, but the sneers and insults of those — including at times some so-called Christians — who, now that they have silenced that Christian American voice, have centered their abuse on these youngsters to a pronounced degree.

Are you people of Chicago going to take it?

You can answer by attending the party being held at Connor Hall, 3359 West Madison Street, Thursday evening, December 5th, at 7:30 p. m.

The program will include the distribution of premiums awarded to those valiant sellers of this National Magazine; and motion pictures of "How to Keep America Out of War," the Soldiers' Field Peace Rally, with a recording of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's address, and views of the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan.

Mr. Edward Rogers writes:

"This will be a reunion of all those old timers who have stood faithfully by America's Pioneer for Social Justice. Let's give these youngsters a real send-off and answer Father Coughlin's critics by filling both halls!"

Pete Is for Doing Gift Shopping Early

HELLO, FOLKS:

It's visitin' time again, 'r so I've been told, so here I be—'n with not much t' tell y'.

Seems like after all th' rukshun 'n celebratin' durin' th' golden weddin' week ev'rythin' is sorta at a standstill 'round home. Th' house is all quiet 'n still-like, 'n Mother 'n Dad Coughlin 're tryin' t' rekooperate. Yep, it was kinda hard on 'em 'cause there was such a crowd 'n y' know how it is when y' get up in years.

I'm gettin' there myself, y' know —I'll be th' ripe ol' age uv two winters, come December 20th. I'll hafta celebrate it with my sekratary—it's her birthday, too. It's awful close t' Chrismus 'n we're apt t' be f'rgotten if we don't 'member each other, so we'll keep each other kumpny 'n have a littul party t'gether all planned jus' in kase nobuddy else thinks uv us, what with all th' things there are t' do durin' th' busy holaday time.

I've been thinkin' what I'd like t' do f'r all my frien's this year — somethin' extry-speshul — 'n I'm havin' one heck-uv-a-time doin' it.

Take Mother 'n Dad Coughlin, f'rinstance — they got just about ev'rythin' y' c'n emajun in th' line uv presunts that they could possubly use 'r want, so I've decided 'bout th' only thing I c'n give 'em is love 'n devoshun 'n p'rtekshun f'r their home. D'y' think that'll be all right? I can't put it under th' tree f'r 'em, all rapped up in pretty paper 'n holly berries 'n tinsel, so I don't know how I'll make 'em unnerstand that I'm rememberin' 'em. Guess I'll hafta let akshuns speak f'r me.

* * *

Then there's Pal's Boss — he's been so good t'me I wanna do somethin' nice f'r him, too. He's a problum t' me in this respeckt also, 'cause there's not much he needs—a man isn't like a woman, who always seems t' be havin' t' shop f'r somethin' 'r'other. I thought I could settul this kwestchun by askin' y'r kooperashun, if y' think it's all right.

I kinda thought that he'd feel mighty happy if SOCIAL JUSTICE, the magazine he brought inta bein' 'n nursed along 'til it got t' be quite a helthy young man 'n able t' stand on its own feet — I kinda thought he'd get a big kick outta seein' its circkulashun figgers reach a highwater mark.

It'd make him feel mighty pleased 'n proud, I'll bet, 'cause it'd prove t' him that th' prinsapuls he'd worked so hard t' teach us all were bein' spread t' other ears even if he isn't on th' air ennymore.

Now if y' think this idee is worth ennything atall, I wish y'd do what y' can t' help me out with it. There's a subskripshun blank just below here that y' c'n use. Maybe y'd like t' give a year's subskripshun t' one 'r two uv y'r frien's f'r a Chrismus remembrunce.

If y' do, I'd sugjest y' send it in t' th' offuce right away so's it'll be taken care uv in time. If y' wait too long we can't possubly hurry 'em through in time f'r Santy Clause t' put th' magazine in his big bag t' deliver on Chrismus Eve.

* * *

I'm not worried 'bout what t' give my brother, Pal, 'cause that's easy. He needs a few new rubber toys—he's got th' others all chewed up—'n he's been hankerin' f'r a new brand uv biskuts. He had some uv mine, 'n dropped a hint that he'd like some at his house, so I'm gonna propasishun Mother Coughlin t' get a few boxes uv it f'r him.

Seem's like I'm doin' my Chrismus shoppin' kinda early, doesn't it? Well, I'll 'void th' rush.

Well, take care uv y'rselves. I'll be seein' y'! —Pete

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Comment

C.I.O.—the Next Four Years

AT THEIR annual convention delegates of the C.I.O. listened to and applauded John Lewis; accepted his resignation and practical retirement; and heard him criticize Mr. Roosevelt as no friend of labor since the N.L.R.B. began to function.

And why this latter charge?

Because Mr. Roosevelt, through his agents, awarded contracts to such corporations as the Ford Motor Company and Bethlehem Steel—institutions which have not accepted the C.I.O.

The C.I.O. delegates also listened attentively to the broken English of Sidney Hillman, top man in labor in the Roosevelt emergency committee, and former top man in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Hillman appeared before the convention to plead for peace between the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L., as John L. Lewis had pleaded with the delegates, to adopt a policy of non-surrender.

More than that, Sidney Hillman, Russian-born Jew, indirectly pleaded for the election of Philip Murray, Scotch-born Catholic, and present top man in the great steel union.

Philip Murray, so it was advertised, would not accept the presidency of the C.I.O. unless the delegates unanimously and publicly turned thumbs down on Naziism, Communism and Fascism, thereby implying that it would exclude from its ranks all who lean towards those so-called foreign "isms."

And how did the delegates react?

The convention adopted 13 resolutions, most important of which was that dealing with subversive elements within the labor movement. The committee on resolutions had rejected a move by Hillman's union to bar followers of Naziism, Fascism or Communism from the movement on a technicality.

But the convention unanimously adopted a resolution which read "we neither accept or desire—and we firmly reject consideration of any policies emanating from totalitarianism, dictatorships and foreign ideologies, such as Naziism, Communism or Fascism. They have no place in this great modern labor movement."

And that's that.

* * *

To comment on the above seems superfluous. Nevertheless, the resolution adopted was somewhat "hedgy"—for what purpose one can only surmise.

More importantly, comment should include the remark that the mere negation of Naziism, Communism and Fascism means little or nothing.

Granted that the above "isms" stem from the teaching of Karl Marx, the delegates did not repudiate Marxian philosophy and all current or future "isms" growing therefrom.

Communism, for example, is nothing more than base materialism which denies the spirtual concept of life. As such it naturally embraces atheism as it strives to make a heaven of this world, and a god of the masses, whose leaders will reach out to collectivize all property in the name of the masses.

Thus, only by positive action—by positively accepting Christianity which definitely embraces a spiritual concept of life, by accepting Jesus Christ through Whom alone the knowledge of God is retained in its fulness, can Communism be combated in the social life of this or any other nation.

We venture to say that unless the C.I.O. becomes Christian, it will become pagan, and, possibly, atheistic.

The contest is still between Christ and Marx, the latter being the modern embodiment of Antichrist.

Sidney Hillman's record is anything but a Christian record.

Coming from his lips, the denouncement of Communism, Naziism and Fascism means nothing more than a morning mist which attempts to extinguish the fire of the rising sun.

If the Scotch-Catholic—now Americanized—can and will proclaim his Christianity, can and will incorporate his Christian principles, both at the top and at the bottom of the C.I.O., there is hope for that organization and there is hope that it will expunge Communism, Naziism, Fascism and all types of Marxism from its activities.

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If Philip Murray is merely content to damn the devil while permitting his followership to love the devil's philosophy of materialism, there is real danger that a new "ism" will arise in America just as pernicious as the brands which the delegates slapped on the wrist at their Atlantic City convention.

* * *

Concretely, where does the convention's resolution leave Harry Bridges who if not a card-carrying Communist—more importantly—is a mind-carrying Communist in so far as his mind is infiltrated with the dogmas and morals of Karl Marx?

If religious and civil leaders are courageous enough to recognize, in fine, that *a positive program* must be substituted for a *negative condemnation*, they will not be so apt to celebrate the Hillman-inspired condemnation too regally.

"You are either with Me or against Me" still holds good.

As usual, some commentators are likely to say that there is "nothing wrong in the stated principles of the C.I.O." That remark reminds one of Cal Coolidge's famous dictum.

On returning from church one Sunday morning, Mrs. Coolidge asked her husband what the sermon was about. Her taciturn mate replied: "Sin; he was agin it!"

That is a good principle—to be against sin. And it is a good principle to be against Communism.

Unfortunately, a tree is judged by its fruits and not by its foliage, just as an organization or an individual is judged by its deeds and not by its pronouncements.

* * *

The next four years will witness many changes in the social and moral map of America.

With Sidney Hillman as king-maker and Scotch-Catholic Philip Murray as leader, it is likely that the C.I.O. will succeed in winning a permanent place in the sun of this nation's approval.

Already it was proposed at Atlantic City by several delegates for the C.I.O. to take over the moribund Republican Party. If its leaders set out to accomplish that end, no doubt they will succeed.

Four years hence one will not be surprised to find a C.I.O. nominated and dominated candidate elected to the presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket.

* * *

On November 16th, F. J. Schlink, former attache of the United States Bureau of Standards said at South Orange, N. J., that Communists are in control of labor unions in many fields.

He listed the interests where Communists already rule as shipping, land transport, radio manufacture and radio communications, book, newspaper and magazine publishing, industrial building, steel and munitions manufacturing industries.

War Progress—Outcome

DURING the past fortnight the German air might, for the first time, moved into high gear.

Coventry—the so-called Detroit of England—has been levelled to the ground.

Birmingham — the so-called Pittsburgh of England—has been severely crippled.

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Comment

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In each instance more than 500 German bombers moved back and forth over these cities for a period of more than ten hours uninterruptedly, dropping hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs—and without serious interference from the British R.A.F.

That last point is significant. It really tells the story of the war's progress more lucidly than anything else.

In other words, the so-called Battle of Britain—more correctly called the Battle of England—is going most definitely against the British.

If good strafing weather continues—and this means cloudy, misty, bleak, dark, long Winter nights—industrial England will be thoroughly paralyzed by Eastertide.

Her airplane factories and munition works will be blasted out of commission.

The civilian population — particularly that of London—will have become a prey to disease, nerves, dampness and fatigue.

Meanwhile, there is the possibility that the civilian population—a great part of which is forced to live in subterranean cells for several hours each day—will suffer from hunger as a consequence of the increased German onslaught against British shipping.

As all these things become more evident, some inspired foreign correspondents are making Herculean efforts to deceive the American public.

At this writing Germany has achieved two more successes in the diplomatic arena. Both Hungary and Bulgaria have joined with the Axis forces, thereby leaving in Europe only Portugal (a neutral), together with Greece and Turkey, with any semblance of friendliness towards beleaguered Britain.

The capacity of the English people to suffer is the marvel of this generation.

And the capacity of the Churchill government to continue stumbling before falling is likewise marvelous.

Up to date, the Battle of England proved that Chamberlain's umbrella policy of appeasement was saner than the policy of those who forced the late Prime Minister to declare war; for it was a war which found Britain totally unprepared.

As far as the temporary Grecian success against Italy is concerned, it is only temporary.

Before long, German troops, in their march towards the East, will overwhelm Greece and, probably, capture the Dardanelles.

While the British navy will be operative in the Mediterranean, the British land forces will offer no resistance to the German land machine.

The above paragraphs indicate our analysis of one phase of the war.

* * *

Economically speaking, it is being admitted in some quarters that National Socialism has scored a more important victory. We mean that Dr. Schacht's financial juggernaut has trampled upon Montagu Norman's Bank of Englandism.

We mean that the National Socialist theory of finance has vanquished the Federal Reserve philosophy.

Indirectly, therefore, the non-belligerent United States will adopt some sort of National Socialist finance, because it will be impossible to continue pyramiding the structure of debt money with the expectancy that taxpayers will support it much longer.

It is appropriate to record that our own system of finance permits a privately owned corporation—the Federal Reserve Banking System—to create and issue credit money far in excess of the actual assets owned by the Federal Reserve Banking System.

This created and issued credit becomes known as the national debt, which the citizens (who earn their money not by a stroke of the fountain pen but by working for it in factories, fields, shops and elsewhere) will be forced to pay back at interest to the creators and issuers thereof.

Shortly it will be evident that a so-called national defense cannot be constructed with this type of money without destroying the substantial value of the present dollar or without establishing a debt too great to pay.

What happened in England will happen in America — namely — the German National Socialist system of finance will prevail.

Information comes to us regarding certain discussions recently held at Washington to the effect that Father Coughlin's so-called "crack-pot" theories on money are being advocated by erstwhile conservatives who now see nothing but sanity in the recommendations made by the Pastor of the Little Flower.

And the thought is current in other quarters that if the American taxpayers owe money to themselves by reason of establishing a national defense, it should not be necessary for them to pay it to themselves.

This latter romantic theory is the first dawn of repudiation, against which so many warnings were uttered through the microphone at Royal Oak.

$50-Billion a Year for War

ACCORDING to the Associated Press (Nov. 18th) a survey of the billions being poured out by the world's great powers for military implements indicates that the United States has barely started down payments on the modern mechanized fighting machine planned for defense.

It appears that $50-billion a year will be consumed for a materialized defense at a time when sound thinking persons realize that what the world needs today more than guns and munitions is a moral and spiritual defense whereon we are not spending even $1-million a year.

Beleaguered Britain increased her spending to a rate of $20-billion a year which represents as much money as the 47-million inhabitants earned in a given pre-war year.

Here are the reported figures representing estimated expenditures for the major nations.

United States—For the year ending next June 30, total budget $12-billion, armament budget $5-billion. Estimated national income, $74-billion.

Russia — Armament budget for 1940, $2,850,000,000 on the basis of what officials say is the actual purchasing power of the ruble. Using the same basis, the national income is placed at $7-billion, according to the official Soviet estimate.

Japan — Armament budget for current fiscal year, $1,572,776,000. Estimated national income, $5,967,000,000.

Italy—Armament budget for present fiscal year, about $2-billion. Government statement on national income, $5,750,000,000.

Germany—No budget published. About a year before the war, German writers estimated informally that the government took 50 per cent of the national income for armament and other purposes. Other sources have estimated that a higher percentage of national effort is now going into the war machine. In the year before the war, the German income was estimated at 75-billion marks (nominally $30-billion).

United Kingdom—Total budget for current year announced at $13,868,000,000 last July, but present spending rate near $20-billion.

In many of the foreign countries, the outlays purchase far more labor and maintain more troops than similar expenditures would in this country. The reason for this is the foreign countries' lower wage rates for workers and pay rates for soldiers.

* * *

Reviewing these figures, one might well ask himself the impertinent question: "What will happen to the gold standard?"

With four-fifths of all the commercial gold buried in the hills and vaults of America, it is evident that the gold standard will exist only in the mind, as does "democracy," in England, France and Russia.

Should the anti-axis powers win a military war, they will lose an economic war, a financial war and a social war.

Day by day one can read more sense into the statement made by Pope Pius XII to the effect that "If war, all will be lost."

Relative to the cost of war in dollars, General Hugh Johnson said: "No matter what it costs, we shall somehow have to pay for it—we or our children's children."

He added that this is no time for razzle-dazzle reporting.

Said he:

"The Administration has just announced that the War Department since July 1, has awarded contracts in excess of 4.5 billions and the Navy about 4.2 billions, total 8.7 billions. And for all defense purposes more than 10 of the 16 billions voted by Congress to reinforce defenses have been obligated.

"This is confusing because the difference between 8.7 billions for armament and 10 billions for "defenses" is 1.3 billions, for which the exact use is not specified.

"Some cities are insisting the Federal Government rebuild their street systems 'for national defense.' Several other more nearly boondoggling spending projects are being called 'national defense.' Finally the figure 16 billions voted by Congress to reinforce defense is a floater that checks with no forthright appropriation I can find. This kind of reporting is pretty much razzle-dazzle.

* * *

"Furthermore," General Johnson continues, "the report is almost meaningless because, as quoted in the A.P. dispatch, 'prospective delivery dates for most items are a closely guarded military secret. However, it is expected to be next Summer before production will reach anything like full speed.'

"Yes, and then some. And why should preparedness time schedules be a closely guarded military secret? They are unlikely to be any secret to our prospective enemies. The trouble with our whole preparedness program over the past few years was the failure to let our own people know the truth.

"On our present planless progress, a cost of 50 billions is a minimum, 100 billions is easily possible. Added to existing debt, *the total could equal half the value of the total wealth of the United States.*"

Comment

National Guard Troops Cold-Storaged in Camp

BARRETT MCGURN, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune* (November 14), unfolds a story which sends sympathetic shivers up and down the spine of Uncle Sam. Says he:

"Complaints by the parents of National Guardsmen and prospective draftees about the tents in which 25,000 drafted men and a detachment of Delaware National Guardsmen will have to live at Camp Upton, until wooden barracks can be finished about Feb. 1, received official recognition today.

"Brig. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, newly appointed commander of the 2nd Corps Area, who came out here secretly to examine the tents, telephoned from Governors Island to order insulation of the tents.

"Then tents are known euphemistically as 'winterized' shelters, but some of the 1,300 men who are now living in them used stronger words in describing them in private. So far five cases of suspected influenza have appeared in the camp, but each of the men has been sent back to duty after a few days' rest.

"However, Col. C. W. Baird, commander of the camp, who has a bad cold himself despite the fact that he is one of the few men at the post who are sleeping under wood, said this afternoon that 'half the men' had colds.

"The tents are described as 'winterized' because each has a wooden floor platform elevated four or five inches above the ground; there is a wooden door, and a wooden wall around the sides reaching up in different tents from two to four and a half feet above the floor; there is a wooden framework overhead on which the canvas roof and upper sides rest, and there is a two-foot-tall stove in the center of the structure.

* * *

"Admitting the tents were a far cry from the steam-heated apartments in which many of the draftees have been accustomed to pass their winters, he said he still did not think the changed conditions would result in an excessive number of respiratory infections.

" 'These tents are infinitely more healthy, in my opinion, than a steam-heated apartment, where it's so dry the furniture cracks up,' he said. 'If the furniture cracks up what the hell must it do to the respiratory system?'

"Lieut. James asserted in agreement that the Army was going to considerable expense to train its officers and non-commissioned officers, 'and if it thought they were going to die off from influenza they wouldn't put them in tents.'

"A captain on the public relations staff made another point along the same line.

" 'We have to get case-hardened to it,' he said. 'Our ancestors lived in cold-water flats, and we have got to get used to it too.'

"However, Col. Baird, the camp commander, feels that some added touches can still be made to the tents, Lieut. James added. Accordingly, he will ask the Quartermaster's Office for some plasterboards to nail up inside the half-walls, and burlap will probably be hung over the corners.

"While Camp Upton awaits the erection of the barracks, the barracks which were used by a few Civilian Conservation Corps men who previously were based at the site will be used as the camp's hospital. One hundred beds will be available there."

* * *

But why conscription in the first place?

By the use of clever propaganda, the American people were led to believe that German troops were preparing to invade America.

That idea is about as sensible as the scare enjoyed by radio audiences when Orson Welles described an invasion of earth by soldiers from Mars.

Back of the conscription idea was the philosophy of regimenting a free people into a Nazified form of living.

In the name of democracy we accepted a species of totalitarianism, as we moved away from both democracy and capitalism towards an American form of National Socialism.

In 1810 John Adams said: "Our gazettes and pamphlets, our newspapers and columnists tell us that Bonaparte will conquer England, get command of the British navy and send I know not how many hundred thousand soldiers here to conquer from New Orleans to Passadoquody."

A lot of people believed that hokum in 1810.

A lot of people believe the revival of that same hokum in 1940.

Albert Beveridge once wrote that John Marshall was reported to have said at the same time:

"They were sure that Napoleon intended to subjugate the world; that Great Britain was our only bulwark against the aggressions of the conqueror. And if, France swayed by that satanic genius, Napoleon, should want—would she not take Nova Scotia, Canada, Louisiana, Florida, and South America?"

These winterized barracks and their prolific inconveniences will prepare the youth of this generation for the new order of domestic life under National Socialism—the new order which the said youth will be expected to cherish in days to come.

Why Keep Willkie?

WENDELL WILLKIE performed the miracle of losing an election which a more fearless campaigner could not have lost.

He stood for everything that Mr. Roosevelt stood for.

He favored all aid—short of war—to Great Britain.

He favored conscription of youth.

He favored our present foreign policy.

He favored our present domestic policy.

In a word, he pleaded with the American public to elect him on Mr. Roosevelt's platform—and had the audacity to say that he could do a better job than could the experienced President.

Mr. Willkie undoubtedly is an honest man.

So is a holy monk in a cloistered monastery.

But like the cloistered monk, Mr. Willkie, refusing to campaign vehemently on the issue of peace versus war, proved that he did not know what was going on in the minds and hearts of the American people.

Mr. Willkie should be retired to private life.

Good gentleman that he is, he is incompetent to lead an honorable opposition.

He disappointed the youth of the nation.

He disappointed the neutrals of the nation.

He disappointed the property-holders of the nation.

He disappointed the laboring class of the nation.

He disappointed the agricultural class of the nation.

Less then 10 per cent, in our estimate, of the votes which he received were positive votes.

More than 90 per cent of the votes which he received, in our judgment, were negative, or protest, votes.

Because of his ineptitude and myopic vision, Mr. Willkie has contributed much to the progress of National Socialism in these United States.

Those who are opposed to National Socialism and to Communism no longer can afford to flirt with Willkie-ism.

'If War, All Is Lost!'

"THE PRESENT Pope views the possibility of America's entrance into the war very much as did Pope Benedict XV in the historical peace interview granted me in his private library in the Vatican on Easter Monday, April 5, 1915," cables Karl von Wiegand, European correspondent of the Hearst papers.

"Pope Pius XII, like Benedict XV twenty-five years ago, in a similar crisis is said to hold that America's entrance into the war can but prolong, not shorten, the conflict; and that in such a prolongation, with its attendant inescapable spread of and intensification of human sufferings of civilian populations, all the forces of world revolution in almost every country will find new and terrible inspiration."

In truly prophetic words His Holiness said at the outset of his pontificate: "Nothing is gained by war that cannot be achieved by peace; *it war — all is lost!*"

'Iffing' Mr. Willkie

"WENDELL WILLKIE was a real American fighting man, but his own actions brought about the defeat that finally fell on him," declares the *Cortland County Advertiser*, of Homer, N. Y., which undertakes to estimate the "loss value" of the candidate's several blunders.

"Only the third term issue saved Willkie from losing every state in the union," the *Advertiser* believes, and adds, "he lacked the vision to sense its importance until near the end of the campaign.

"His early reference to F.D.R. as 'champ' lost him the vote of many a simpleton.

"His intolerant and unjust attack on Father Coughlin cost him many votes . . .

"We figure the vote losses traceable to Mr. Willkie's peculiar conduct, as follows:

"War threats in Acceptance Speech	2,000,000
"Attack on Fr. Coughlin	1,000,000
"Conscription	1,000,000
"Approving New Deal	2,000,000
"Hitler Red Herring	1,000,000
Total	7,000,000

"If the foregoing could have been eliminated from his political liabilities and he had measured up in other respects, there is reason to believe that Wendell Willkie would today be our President-Elect."

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Congress Votes to 'Stick Around'

COMING so soon after the New Deal's third term election victory, the decision of the House of Representatives to remain in session was a surprising blow to administration politicians.

By a vote of 191 to 148, the Representatives defeated a New Deal resolution to adjourn.

It was, in effect, *a vote of no confidence* in the administration.

It demonstrated that a majority of the House members, including many Democrats, do not trust Mr. Roosevelt.

Indeed the repercussions of the surprise destroyer-bases "deal" with Great Britain are echoing in the halls of Congress still.

Apparently, these Representatives proceeded on the sensible thesis that if the international situation is so critical as to keep the President within 12 or 24 hours of Washington, then it must be serious enough to keep the people's Congress on guard also!

Perhaps, this is providential. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt wanted Congress to go home last June, but the nation's legislators refused. It was subsequent to this defiance of the President's will that Congress was called upon to enact our huge defense program.

Had Congress heeded the President's advice these national defense efforts would have been seriously delayed.

Commenting on the House vote, Mr. Roosevelt said that it was immaterial to him, as he had no further recommendations to make to this Congress.

But it is no secret around official Washington that the President wished to get Congress out of town. And administration leaders were behind the adjournment motion that failed to pass.

Here's a Real Fifth Column

WHILE bitterly denouncing the Voorhis Act for curtailing the "civil liberties" of alien Communists, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has officially ordered the severance of its allegiance to the Communist International in Moscow.

By this action the Communists officially admit a Moscow connection during all the time that their speakers and their press were vociferously denying it.

Obviously, their latest action is of a piece with all other Red tactics. They are advertising a surface compliance with the law to escape the requirement of filing their roster with the Attorney-General, and reporting their activities as a foreign-controlled organization.

It will be remembered that while voting the Browder resolution of severance, the 155 delegates affirmed their "unshakable adherence to the principles of the proletarian internationalism of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

British War Aims Disclosed

WRITING in the *Chicago Daily News*, Helen Kirkpatrick discloses the terms which Britain offered to Soviet Russia on October 22nd in exchange for beneficent neutrality.

It is officially confirmed by the Foreign Office that the British government made three promises to the Soviet government:

1. Recognition of Russia's steal of the Baltic States;

2. Acceptance of U.S.S.R. on a co-equal basis at any peace conference;

3. Britain's pledge not to be associated with any attack on Russia.

These promises and negotiations now made public indicate clearly that Great Britain is not anti-Marxian, not anti-Communist and not pro-Christian in her war aims.

Britain is definitely anti-German—no more and no less.

For years both Britain and the United States deigned to shake the crimson hand of Moscow—crimsoned with the blood of millions of Christians.

For years Britain and the United States have consorted with Soviet Russia while the latter was opposed to private propertyship and espoused collectivism.

Britain's clumsy diplomatic errors have laid bare Britain's perfidy.

And Britain's advertised activities give the lie to Britain's "holy war"-ism.

These remarks are not intended to defend either Germany or Russia or Italy.

To persons of common sense they simply indicate that the whole batch of rotten diplomats and war-mongers belong in the same kettle.

War-monger, William Allen White, who is inching us into this war gradually, should spend ten minutes of his valuable time in concentrating upon Britain's recent proposals to Russia.

American Red Cross

IT IS GOD'S work to care for the poor.

It is Christ's work to play the part of a good Samaritan.

The American Red Cross is engaged in pressuring the American people to contribute to help the afflicted abroad.

"Pressuring" is the correct word.

We are doing everything in our power to prolong the war abroad.

We have sold foreigners airplanes needed for our national defense.

We are committed to giving to foreigners, on a 50-50 basis, the products of our factories.

Shortly, we will be asked to sabotage the *Johnson Act* and lend billions of dollars to Great Britain—billions of dollars which will never be repaid.

On top of all that we are asked to contribute millions of dollars to the suffering English.

How about the suffering Poles—are they forgotten?

How about the suffering Finns—are they forgotten?

How about the suffering French—are they forgotten?

How about the suffering Chinese—are they forgotten?

In other words, has the American Red Cross degenerated into a collecting agency for Great Britain?

And is the American Red Cross a pressure agency to gather in funds over and above what the American taxpayers will be forced to contribute for the conduct of a war in which it has no business being engaged?

Perhaps we are wrong in even suggesting such questions.

Nevertheless, we would like to be informed by individuals or officers who can contribute to our knowledge relative to the American Red Cross.

What is your story?

Fr. Coughlin's Highway Plan

Tax-Free Money for Public Works

SINCE 1934-5 Father Coughlin pleaded earnestly for the establishment of a public works program which included the construction of a network of super-highways throughout the nation.

In his opinion, these highways should be built with money issued directly by Congress—and with no interest-bearing coupons.

His theory favored an adequate national purchasing power to be sustained by congressional-issued money.

His theory incorporated the idea that public works should be conducted by private contractors hired directly by the Government, which contractors, in turn, would engage the services of the unemployed for the construction of public works.

His theory pointed out that in this mass production age, where consumption and purchasing power were subject to the private issuers and controllers of money, forced idleness could not be liquidated unless the Government — Congress — directly issued money which could not be controlled or withdrawn from circulation at the whim and beck of its present private creators and controllers.

It is needless to remind the readers that currency money—the money in the purse or pocket—finds its way into circulation (for the most part) only through the agency of loans.

We mean that if a banker lends $10,000 to an industrialist, the banker thereby creates 10,000 currency dollars—for all practical purposes.

And if a banker recalls the loan from the borrower, he takes $10,000 out of circulation—for all practical purposes.

Thus, there is a scarcity of purchasing power because there is a scarcity of currency money.

And it is this currency money with which the great percentage of purchases take place in our country, even though 90 per cent of all the money used in the country is credit money.

* * *

However, there is the problem of unemployment, stemming from mass productionism.

There is the problem of a lack of purchasing power, stemming from the hourly wage system.

There is the problem of want in the midst of plenty, stemming from our present financial system.

For the past several years we have had an average of 10-million able men unemployed.

Some of them were working on W.P.A. projects.

Some of them were kept on a dole.

But all of them could have been put to work on a public works program and paid an honest, living, annual wage, provided Congress had issued money directly into the stream of circulation

* * *

And now comes a story from Washington to the *Chicago Tribune* (November 13) which, in one sense, corroborates all that Father Coughlin said on this point in recent years.

The story reads as follows:

"The construction of superhighways within and between metropolitan areas is advocated in a report to the annual convention of the American Automobile Association . . .

"The report was prepared by a committee of 17, headed by Col. Sidney D. Waldon of Detroit, and including J. J. Cavanagh of the Chicago Motor Club.

"The committee contends that safe express routes are essential to national defense as well as for peace time motor transportation without the present economic losses and the present losses of lives and limbs in congestion on outmoded streets and highways.

"The report, however, warns against war hysteria in road building and urges that the construction follow careful planning for civil and military purposes.

"Col. Waldon, as chairman, wrote that the United States is unprepared on three fronts: (1) in military equipment; (2) in the condition of its Federal aid and trunk line highway system; and (3) in having no provision for the special type of express highways necessary to the rapid transportation of modern war equipment in and through heavy industrial and other vulnerable regions.

"The report reads:

" 'If the hundreds of millions of dollars that have gone with the wind—that have been diverted to non-highway purposes, that have been dispersed by local governments with no accounting or reporting to the states, and that have been otherwise wasted—if these millions had instead been spent on necessary highway projects, we would not be in our present plight.'

"In addition to the lack of superhighways within and between metropolitan areas, the report listed the following as deficiencies of the Federal highway system to meet military requirements: 1,800 bridges are too weak; 150 bridges lack horizontal clearance; 1,700 bridges are too narrow; 5,500 miles of pavement is too narrow; 14,000 miles of roadway needs to be strengthened.

"The committee recommended rapid construction of a highway to Alaska and of one to Panama for American defense as well as for commercial and recreational advantages."

* * *

On the following day the *New York Times* carried a Washington story which said:

"President Roosevelt stressed the immediate need 'for some improvements in our major system of roads and concentration on connecting these with centers of mobilization and defense production,' in a message to the American Automobile Association which opened its annual convention today.

"Expressing the conviction that, as far as the vital field of transportation is concerned, 'defense needs can be met without any serious interference with civilian traffic,' the President, in his greeting to Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, president of the association, said.

" 'You are holding your thirty-eighth annual convention at a very important time in the history of our country. I have observed with a great deal of interest that your major discussions will be devoted to aspects of national defense in which organizations such as yours can render most effective service.

" 'Transportation is, of course, vitally essential to national defense. We are fortunate that defense needs can be met without any serious interference with civilian traffic. Your organization can give great assistance in the coordination of normal and military highway use, and also render valuable aid in the securing of such additional facilities as may be found necessary. There is immediate need for some improvements on our major system of roads and concentration on connecting these with centers of mobilization and defense production.

" 'I know that all phases of national defense and related civilian activities there will receive wholehearted support from your organization. I send good wishes to you and those in attendance at your annual meeting.' "

* * *

America, however, will never be successful in building up a national defense—from a material point of view—until it cashiers and blitzkriegs the obsolete financial system which was identified with want in the midst of plenty.

Principle No. 12

WILL THE financial extremity of the United States Treasury at last cause the correction of a long-standing economic and social weakness in the national tax structure? asks the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* in a recent editorial.

"It looks as though this will be the case," the paper adds, "now that Secretary Morgenthau has related reciprocal taxing of Government securities to raising the new revenue needed next year."

This failure of the Federal Government to tax state and local bonds and of state governments to tax Federal securities has done the unhealthy thing of providing "a comfortable storm cellar for the rich man," to use the graphic phrase of the *Wall Street Journal*.

That is, persons of wealth, who could afford to take relatively small return, have escaped their fair share of taxation by investing in tax-exempts.

Since early in the 1920s, Presidents, Cabinet officers and tax authorities — Republicans and Democrats alike — have called for an end to this immunity for income from Government securities.

Abolition of the tax-exempt feature of U. S. bonds — whereby the rich clip coupons free of taxes while the poor pay taxes to provide the interest coupons — is the 12th of the 16 principles of social justice. It has been a part of every economic reform proposed or supported by this National Magazine.

Mr. Morgenthau estimates that $2-billion worth of state and local securities, not now taxable by the Federal Government, will mature next year. The total that escapes taxation annually amounts to many millions.

Comment

Lion Feuchtwanger

In Bethlehem (Palestine) in the year One B.C.,
In the night between the 24th and 25th of December, Christ was born.
Hello! Glory be to God in the highest.
Three kings came out of the Orient on the best commercial routes,
Not without risk, and laid some first-class merchandise
At the feet of the suckling babe.
Hello! And Peace to men on earth.

In 1926 they celebrated everywhere in the United States
The great and enduring meaning of that which had happened so long ago.
Hello! Glory be to God in the highest.
And as the sale of alcohol was forbidden
Eleven men and three niggers died from drinking.
Hello! And Peace to men on earth.

The above poetic declaration of faith was made by Lion Feuchtwanger and is translated from a poem of his published in the German monthly, *Das Tagebuch,* in 1927.

Mr. Feuchtwanger, as most Americans are beginning to realize, is the celebrated German-Jewish refugee author recently arrived on these shores, the writer of several long essays on democracy and international events now appearing in our prominent American magazines and newspapers.

Mr. Feuchtwanger has made other declarations of faith. For instance, he wrote in his book, *"Moscow, 1937":*

"In Western civilization there is no longer clarity of resolution . . . One breathes again when one comes from this oppressive atmosphere of a counterfeit democracy and hypocritical humanism into the invigorating atmosphere of the Soviet Union. It is a Tower of Babel, but one which wants *not to bring the people nearer to the sky, but the sky nearer to the people.* And the work has succeeded."

He struck a similar chord in an article in the *New Masses,* Communist weekly, several years ago.

"By way of preface to the Russian edition of my collected works," he wrote, "I should like to say how deeply I am indebted to my Soviet readers . . . I hope that the edition will thus do its modest part in strengthening and improving the beautiful new world which my Soviet readers have helped to create."

For the expression of such sentiments as these, Feuchtwanger was given a rousing welcome when he arrived in the United States last month and has become the darling of the American intelligensia.

* * *

Hailed as one of the greatest living anti-Fascists, he is now a symbol of World Democracy and his coming to America has been described as a boon to American culture.

Born in 1884, the son of wealthy Jewish parents, Feuchtwanger grew up in Munich in Catholic South Germany and received a stern academic education.

He commenced his writing career early and rapidly became one of Germany's most prolific, and pornographic, writers.

Shortly before the last war, he was forced to serve in the German Army in accordance with the conscription laws. He evidently didn't like Army life.

"It was ghastly to do such stupid things," he wrote of his military service, "under the orders of others—to stand around the barracks most of the time, purposeless; to eat things I did not like out of dirty earthen pots."

Shortly afterward he traded the dirty earthen pots for the silver dishes of South France and languished and lingered on the idle sands of the Riviera.

Somehow or other Feuchtwanger never distinguished himself in Germany during the crucial years of 1914-19, but after the Armistice he resumed his profitable literary career until it was terminated by the rise of Adolf Hitler.

Seeing the easy and pleasant world he was accustomed to being crushed under foot by the Nazis, Feuchtwanger rose in anger and wrote diatribe after diatribe against the Third Reich.

Unable and unwilling to tolerate his vituperative pen, the Nazis deprived him of his German citizenship.

* * *

The author became an exile. He went to France, which he seemed to prefer to his native country.

He writes: "I did feel well during my years in France. It was the most beautiful country in the world. It lived the easiest and best cultivated life of all."

But Feuchtwanger, like so many of his co-racial intellectuals, had a hankering for Communism and in 1937 made a pilgrimage to the Soviet paradise.

In his book *"Moscow, 1937,"* he confesses that it was "inevitable that I should sympathize with the gigantic experiment which is being conducted from Moscow."

Totally disregarding the long queues of peasants waiting in line for shoes and the confessed Russian under-production of the necessities of life, he says in his enthusiasm:

"It is heartening to see, after the vague, empty promises of Fascist four-year plans, with what precision every detail is thought out here and how prudently the ability to obtain or produce the necessary materials is estimated."

Concerning the status of Jews in Russia, he states:

"I was moved by the unanimity with which the Jews I came across emphasized how completely they felt in harmony with the new State. I was told that in Jewish villages there is a surprising absence of people between ages of about 15 and 30. The explanation lies in the fact that the whole of the Jewish youth goes to the towns to study."

* * *

To offset his admission that even Russian Jews flock to the cities, he tells of his visit to Biro-Bidjan, the territory set off by Russia for a Jewish colony.

"Today in the Biro-Bidjan territory one sees a proper town with schools, hospitals, government buildings . . . Although the Plan provides for the immigration of more than 100,000 Jews over the next three years, the authorities have to maintain strict supervision, so numerous are those willing to immigrate."

Non-Communist Jews have a different opinion of the Russian Zion. Rabbi Max Felshin has publicly accused the Red Bureaucracy in Moscow of trying "to stifle the deep-rooted longing of Jews everywhere for the prophetic restoration of Palestine by holding out that buffer ghetto, the fizzled fiasco of Biro-Bidjan."

After Biro-Bidjan, its guardian comes in for his share of praise from Feuchtwanger's pen.

"Stalin is honest," Feuchtwanger writes, "when he describes the realization of the Socialist Democracy as his ultimate goal."

In the conclusion of *"Moscow, 1937,"* Feuchtwanger soars into spiritual reverie.

"It does one good after all the compromise of the West to see an achievement such as this, to which a man can say, yes, yes, yes, with all his heart."

* * *

But Feuchtwanger was only half a Lochinvar. He came out of the West, but he didn't stay. Although he was made editor of an official German-language Communist review, he left Moscow in a hurry and returned to France.

Interned in a French concentration camp for aliens at the outbreak of the war, the author escaped a few months ago and fled to Portugal where he took the first Clipper plane for America.

After his arrival he sought revenge on French authorities by writing a series of articles for *PM,* in which he called several of the most loyal and patriotic French statesmen "Fascists and betrayers."

Settled comfortably in New York, Feuchtwanger now has a new set of enthusiams to replace Russia and Biro-Bidjan.

At a luncheon for the Red-dominated American Spanish Aid Committee, he made a plea for funds to send to Latin-America 2,000 of the 150,000 Spanish Communists now interned in France.

The other cause in behalf of which Feuchtwanger is now devoting himself is Palestine.

At a dinner marking the close of the Jewish Palestine Pavilion at the World's Fair, he stated:

"What was built in Palestine before the war is significant and important, but it was only a beginning. The great period of national Jewish renaissance and constructive work in Palestine will come after the war."

Such is the new American immigrant—the type now streaming past the Statue of Liberty by hundreds and thousands.

But we don't call these people immigrants anymore, nor do we even call them refugees.

They are "democrats," "humanitarians" and worshippers of peace and freedom — and Josef Stalin!

Barred by Winchell!

THE STORK CLUB in New York City is the official filling station which pumps out most of the nonsense and chatter that fuels America's gossip columns.

For the editor of a magazine, whose life blood depends on bits of rumor about cafe society, to be banned from the Stork Club bar is tantamount to exile to Siberia.

Thus when Mr. Harold Ross, editor of the *New Yorker,* was told he could no longer patronize the Stork Club, he felt like an accomplished violinist deprived of his only fiddle.

The news and the reason for Mr. Ross' banishment was revealed last week by Westbrook Pegler.

It seems that Walter Winchell, the Stork Club's "patron saint," had ordered Mr. Ross' expulsion as a means of getting even with him for a series of articles about Winchell which appeared in the *New Yorker* some months ago.

Among other things, the articles related how Winchell in a few brief years had risen from a close friend of Owney Madden, notorious gangster and former public enemy No. 1, to be the best friend of J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. chief and No. 1 gangster chaser.

Although the fact was indisputable, Winchell told the Stork Club management that either Ross would be exiled or that he (Winchell) would write a series of daily digs against the popular night spot in his gossip column.

The management had no other course than to bow to the dictates of the "apostle of Democracy and free speech," and Editor Ross is now forced to do his drinking and sleeping in less famous night clubs.

Comment

He Said 'Men'!

AMERICAN short-wave listeners tuned in the British Broadcasting Company one evening last fortnight and heard the following words:

"In this battle, my countrymen are very grateful for the immense and growing help you have given, especially for the relief of suffering, for ambulances, canteens, mobile kitchens, clothes, food and medical supplies. They are grateful, too, for the many Americans who are over here, fighting or helping in other ways."

"But we also need planes, *men*, and ships, if we are to be sure of defeating the Nazi threat to liberty."

The words were spoken by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, in a special plea from London for more American aid.

They were especially newsworthy because it was the first time that a prominent British statesman had added "men" to the list of American materials needed by England to win the war.

Next day, newspapers which carried the text of the Lothian speech received the following communication from the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York:

"Columbia's short-wave listening station recorded Lord Lothian's speech on an Ediphone cylinder, and played back the section in which the quotation occurred several times.

"There seemed little doubt from our playbacks of the recording that Lothian said, 'Planes, men and ships . . .' However, a cable from London says that Lord Lothian's script called for him to say, *'Planes, finance and ships . . .'*

"In view of the fact that atmospheric conditions were disturbed on the night of Nov. 13, and since the historical record, rather than the imperfect Ediphone record, will show *'planes, finance and ships . . .'* we sent the above correction."

The British government and its subversive agents in America, it appears, are not yet ready to come out in a cold-blood appeal for American "cannon fodder."

They have decided that it is now appropriate for the appeal to be made in oral form, but the officially recorded appeal is to be delayed for a few more weeks.

Air Aid Fables

LAST WEEK newspaper headlines told about the "sale" of 46 Flying Fortresses to the British government.

Actually, negotiations had only been completed for the eventual disposition of 26 four-motored *Consolidated bombers* to the Royal Air Force, and no agreement had as yet been reached concerning the delivery of real *"Flying Fortresses,"* which are made by the Boeing Company.

Moreover, only a few of the Consolidated bombers have as yet been manufactured, and the delivery of the entire 26 will not take place until March 1st, or later.

News stories about the "sale" were accompanied by statements that Britain, in return for the favor, had released enough engines to the U. S. Army to equip 41 bombers of the Flying Fortress type.

It was a queer sort of "release."

The engines are not British at all but are being constructed for Britain in American factories.

It is getting to be a weird sort of world when Britain *releases American-made engines for American planes.*

The British press differs widely from American newspapers in its stories about American air aid to the Royal Air Force.

From stories printed in Washington and New York, one would think that America was supplying Britain each month with thousands of the most modern and the most deadly war planes.

The Aeroplane, a British publication and probably the most influential aviation journal in the world, states that of all American aircraft shipped to Britain since the war began hardly one plane can be considered modern or comparable to the latest European product.

The Aeroplane calls the Lockheed bomber, which Americans have been told is a triumph of engineering and deadly destructiveness, a "twin-engine reconnaissance plane."

Flying Fortresses are criticized as being slow, bulky and unwieldy.

Not one American warplane, the aviation authority says, can go into service with the Royal Air Force until its armament and firing power are greatly increased and even then *it is considered "practically obsolete."*

American engineers are criticized for claiming exaggerated performances for their planes.

American press stories about the latest American aircraft models are called "monstrous propaganda," over there.

Such is the British view of American aircraft products—a view which is carefully kept out of American newspapers. Why?

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20 Degrees West, It Is!

AT THE request of the American Geographical Society, Col. Lawrence Martin, chief of the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, has consented to present "a geographer's view" of exactly what is embraced within the Western Hemisphere.

The Society, says the *Christian Science Monitor* (Nov. 13) "emphasizes that he has done this *in his private capacity as a geographer* and as contributing editor of *Geographical Review*, and not as a Federal employe."

So, if we can only get the President and the Army and Navy to agree with the American Geographical Society, we will be all set.

"The Eastern limit of the hemisphere," Col. Martin rules, "is the meridian of 20 degrees West of Greenwich; the Western limit is the International Date Line. The geographer's Western Hemisphere *is admittedly a shade smaller than the Eastern Hemisphere.*

"The limits are *adjusted slightly* to include Greenland and Iceland, but to exclude the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Western Samoa. Greenland, as all geographers agree, is part of the American hemisphere, its northeast cape is farther East than easternmost Iceland."

You will have to give the American Geographical Society a good mark for trying. Their experts have turned out a Hemisphere that excludes the promontories of Western Europe—even if they did have to gyp our half a bit on globular area.

Ireland Remains Neutral

IN A FRANK talk across a green-topped desk in Dublin, Prime Minister Eamon de Valera affirmed Ireland's determination to remain neutral.

The head of Eire, the Irish Free State, explained to Mr. Wallace Carroll, correspondent of the United Press, why the Irish could not surrender to Britain naval bases on the South and West coast of Ireland, which Britain belatedly restored to Ireland in 1938.

"It must be remembered," Mr. de Valera told Carroll, "that these Irish ports had been held by Britain against the will of the Irish people. In giving them back Britain was only restoring to Ireland what was her own. It was an act of restitution.

"I am not denying if one had been using something that belongs to another, to give it back to the rightful owner is sacrifice, and a repression of selfishness which is difficult. But if there is to be justice in the world at all such sacrifices must be made.

"To give us back the ports only on condition they would be returned to Britain when she wanted them would in fact be not to restore them at all.

"And at the time of the agreement in 1938 it was made quite clear, both in British parliament and ours, that restoration was absolute and without conditions, expressed or implied.

"This question is one which involves national sovereignty and our people's will. It also is one which involves the safety of our people.

"You in the United States are 3,000 miles away from immediate bombing. If we handed over the ports to Britain we would thereby involve ourselves directly in the war with all its consequences.

"Ireland is not a nation which can spend 10,000,000 pounds a day for armaments and if London is suffering as it is, what would happen to Dublin, Cork and other Irish cities relatively unprotected?

"I can understand Britain's position and if I could do anything to relieve the suffering of the British people I would do so.

"Our principal purpose now must be to save our people. We think of the world as a whole because we are part of it. But it is primarily with the welfare of our own people that the Irish government must concern itself."

Mr. Carroll's copyrighted article goes on:

"It was not the first time I had heard 'Dev'—as he is affectionately known in Ireland—speak for peace when war was in the air. Five years ago in the assembly of the League of Nations he made a fervent but unanswered appeal for a 'peace conference' which would meet before war could break out and try to remove the causes of war. In 1938 when I saw him presiding at the League Assembly he already had made it clear that Ireland would stay out of the approaching conflict."

Asked if Eire would abandon neutrality if the British agreed to end the partition and let the six northern counties unite with the rest of Ireland, De Valera replied: "That is to ask, shall we barter our right to freedom in order to secure our right of unity? *The Irish nation is entitled to both these rights* and ought not to be asked to sacrifice one to secure the other."

Behind the 'New Order'

Axis Seeks Empire, Too

MANY Americans are missing the full import of the expression "new order" as applied to post-war Europe, Africa and Asia.

The program announced by the Axis partners, to be put into effect in event of an Axis victory, is such a radical departure from the established order that news analysts and reporters who think in terms of capitalism, democracy and the *status quo*, do not comprehend its significance.

Basically, the Nazi-heralded "new order" is a system reputedly devised by Hjalmar Schacht by which the Axis powers hope to make themselves self-contained and self-sufficient.

To achieve this goal the Axis must destroy those empires which now are financially, economically and politically supreme. Complete subjugation of those nations — economically and politically — is a necessary part of the program if the Axis power, once established, were to endure.

Some understanding of the *Schacht Plan*, and its importance as the basis for "new order," can be had from the Axis' recent moves in Europe and Africa.

* * *

The Third Reich is again marching East from Berlin to Bagdad; not as in 1914 for military conquest, but for economic conquest. German divisions have now given Hitler a sphere of influence from the Baltic to the Black Sea — from Norway to Roumania.

Thus, Germany has access to the markets of the East, of which the Allies tried to deprive her after the World War by setting up such nations as Czechoslovakia, a greater Roumania, Jugoslavia and Bulgaria.

By forcing those Balkan nations into economic subjugation, Germany also has established a market for industrial goods, as well as a source of raw materials.

That is the nub of the entire German plan. Bent upon obtaining both raw materials and industrial markets, the Nazis seek favorable trade agreements by threats of war. If threats fail, they resort to war.

* * *

The objective — establishment of colonies that will furnish Germany with raw materials and purchase Germany's manufactured goods — is identically the same as that of the competing empires.

Hitler, thus, is following the pattern of the British, French, Belgian and Dutch empires which he seeks to destroy.

He now controls 80 per cent of Europe's markets from Scandinavia to the Balkans. He is making Germany the industrial center of Europe. Subjugated nations are becoming merely the source of supply for goods which they buy back from Germany in manufactured form. That is simply the old British game.

When conquering competing industrial nations, one of Hitler's first steps is to de-industrialize those countries. Native industrial workers are either forced into farm work or are brought to Germany to supplement the Reich's industrial manpower and to destroy that of the defeated power. Industry in the subjugated nation is supplanted by expansion and intensification of agriculture.

There are exceptions to this rule. In some cases Hitler simply annexes an industrial territory, incorporates it into the Reich. He probably will do that with Alsace and Lorraine, the industrial centers of France.

* * *

Despite England's heroic resistance to the Nazi onslought, the Axis prospects for victory remain bright.

Germany controls the whole Atlantic seaboard from the Belgian frontier to Spain. She will acquire control, for war and commercial purposes, of the French bases at Toulon, Dakar and Bizerta.

While Vichy insists that French cooperation with Germany is non-military, indications are that the Nazis, nevertheless, will be given ports in Europe, Tunisia and West Africa.

From those ports Germany will destroy British colonial trade and create an Axis commerce. British commercial lanes in the Western Mediterranean, Gibraltar and the South Atlantic will be exposed to attack.

On the Black Sea the Axis partners are in a position to control as well as in the Mediterranean, thus breaking the British lifeline with the Orient.

From the port of Constantza, Germany is in a position to stop any Russian or Turkish shipping to Britain. The road from Berlin to Bagdad is becoming an ominous reality in the Axis economic union.

Apparently, Germany has effected control over the diplomatic and political life of Soviet Russia through domination of Russia's economic and financial life.

German technicians control Russia's industry, agriculture and transportation to such an extent that, for all practical purposes, Russia is a satellite of Germany.

How long the U.S.S.R. will be content to so continue remains to be seen. Germany's influence over the Soviet, many believe, was established long before the Bolshevik revolution, when Germany sent technicians and engineers into Russia in exchange for raw materials.

Britain Hedging on Bases

SOME "wrinkles on the underside of that destroyer-for-bases deal with Britain" have delayed the construction of eight American defensive positions in the Atlantic, Mr. Paul Mallon, the Washington observer discloses.

Not only did the British leaders quibble over the *quid pro quo* "fiction" advanced to make our gift of destroyers "look good," but now they are hedging on the fulfillment of even these formalities, Mr. Mallon points out.

"Tight-lipped officers and diplomats here have refused to talk at all, but it was learned the Navy Department drew up a suggested form for the 99-year leases some weeks ago," the Mallon column reveals. These were passed on up through the War and State Departments, bearing American signatures.

"After that the British scratched their chins for a while before coming through. They wanted the bases constructed to their own specifications. Specifically they insisted that the hangars be of British design. As the American War Department is to patrol the bases and the Navy is to occupy them, both insisted upon their specifications.

"Then London objected to the plan of American Army engineers to import heavy trucks and similar equipment into Bermuda in violation of the local statute against heavy vehicles.

"A third puzzling problem developed concerning the acquisition of private land within the areas designated. Difficulty arose in arranging for its purchase, lease or condemnation.

"All this inspired considerable impatience in certain official quarters here. It was recalled that some *British authorities were not enthusiastic at first in offering the bases.*"

America's Policy to Follow Britain's

IF AID is to be sent from this country to Spain, it will go because of a request from British interests, it has been revealed by Washington correspondents.

Some weeks ago a proposal for sending food to Spain, and possibly granting a money loan, stirred a controversy within the State Department.

Strong opposition was expressed by certain officials who insisted that any aid sent to Generalissimo Franco's government would eventually go to strengthen the Axis powers.

These officials argued that since United States foreign policy was opposed to aiding aggressors, it was illogical to send supplies and possibly money to a country that had thrown in its lot with Germany and Italy.

Now the plan has been revived by reports from Madrid that Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to this country, and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, had conferred in Lisbon on possible assistance for Franco.

Sir Samuel Hoare, a carry-over from the Chamberlain Cabinet, has long advocated a course which, he has argued, would restore Spain to British influence.

* * *

To send food to Spain, however, would raise a question with respect to other parts of Europe where hunger is now reported to be general, one reporter points out.

If food is sent to hungry Spaniards the argument will be raised that it should also be sent to hungry Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch and Norwegians.

Spain, along with France and other countries occupied by the Axis, has yielded up needed commodities and can only subsist this Winter on the charity of the conquerers or other outside aid.

Due to the losses of the civil war and disruption of agriculture since, the country does not have anything to exchange under the new European barter system.

The international financialists backing Great Britain and America, with their vast gold hoard buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky, stand ready to lend gold to any of the nations of post-war Europe, taking a mortgage back on the future earnings of the taxpayers.

That is the purpose of the hoarded gold: that, and the dream of an international currency based on their gold.

Regardless of the fortunes of war in the battlefield, all will be lost if after the destruction and the killing, the nations must once more put themselves into the hands of the gold holders.

If the British can win Franco's Spain away from the Axis powers now; or rather, if the Axis powers continue callous to Spain's plight, while seizing Spain's commodities for their own larders, the "friction in the Axis," which this magazine noted last week, will soon become more than a "squeak."

Preview of British Reform

A New Money Deal for Post-War Europe

IN LAST week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Dr. J. S. Barnes, foreign correspondent of this National Magazine, indicated the three choices of foreign policy which were afforded Britain before the war.

He indicated, furthermore, that under the influence of the international money *clique*, Britain chose her ill-fated war course, and rejected the proposals of Sir Oswald Mosley which, he wrote, "would have saved the situation."

As for the program of Mosley and his party, the domestic program was headed by a plan for constitutional reform which would have established the Corporative State; secondly, it would have reformed the Banking, Credit and Currency system; and third, initiated a back-to-the-land movement, that would have included the solution of pressing Dominion problems. The party's foreign policy was one of friendly co-operation with the axis powers in a "hands off" policy for Europe.

The banking and monetary reform — which it is the declared intention of the "British Union" to realize — stands in the very forefront of its program and may be regarded as the chief contribution that Britain will be in a position to make to the common good of the peoples of the new Europe, liberated, as a result of the war, from the tyranny of international usurers.

The essential features of this monetary form, already referred to from time to time in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, are to be found in the great book published by Prof. Frederick Soddy, entitled *"Wealth, Virtual Wealth and Debt"* (George Allen & Unwin, 1925). A popular version of Prof. Soddy's theories can also be read in his small volume, *"Man versus Money"* (Elkin Matthews & Marrot, 1931).

Prof. Soddy, as most readers will recall, is the distinguished Oxford physicist and economist, who won the *Nobel Prize for Chemistry* in 1921 and the *Cannizzaro Prize* offered by the *Academia dei Lincei* in 1913.

* * *

Prof. Soddy defines wealth as the "enabling requisites of life." It is a positive physical quantity and is the product of work in the physical sense of the expenditure of available energy. Thus, the physical definition of wealth is *a form or product of energy, or work, which enables or empowers life.*

Prof. Soddy, accordingly, rightly insists that the production of wealth, as distinct from debt, obeys the physical laws of conservation; and the exact reasoning of the physical sciences can therefore be applied.

Unlike debt, wealth rots if it accumulates. A continuous store of wealth, in other words, cannot be supplied as the result of any expenditure of energy, once for all; for it is a form of energy, or rather the product of the expenditure of energy under intelligent direction.

Its production demands a continuous supply of fresh energy and continuous human diligence.

The scale on which wealth can be produced is practically limited only by the state of technical knowledge at any given time.

At present, the state of technical knowledge is such that *there is no longer any valid physical justification for poverty.*

The phenomena of unemployment and destitution today is solely due to ignorance of the nature of wealth and the principles of economics, and to the confusion between wealth and debt, which has bemused the subject even among those who have essayed its scientific investigation and elucidation.

* * *

Under the *cheque* system, by which individuals draw on current accounts with their banks at sight, Prof. Soddy points out, the amount of money in circulation at any given time is not only composed of the notes and token coins in circulation, but also of all current accounts in existence.

It is utterly unscientific to relate this total amount of money in circulation to any particular commercial article, such as gold.

Instead, the value of money should have reference to the general average of goods consumed and used in living.

It should be — *and could be* — maintained constant, for all practical purposes, by regulating the total quantity of money in circulation.

At present, *banks create and destroy money arbitrarily*, and with no knowledge of the laws that correlate its quantity with the national income.

The bankers have usurped the prerogative of the sovereign government (i. e. the Crown, or the people as the case may be) with regard to the issue of money; and these financialists have corrupted the purpose of money from a medium of exchange to an interest-bearing debt.

Money is a form of national debt, owned by the individual and owed by the community, exchangeable on demand for wealth by transference to another individual.

It has no intrinsic value whatsoever.

It is a permanent, necessary, beneficial, normally non-repayable form of debt and, therefore, should be in all circumstances a non-interest bearing debt.

* * *

It is convenient to have a term to represent the aggregate of goods in general which all money in a country will buy at the price level prevailing. Prof. Soddy calls this aggregate quantity of goods the "virtual wealth" of the country.

Now everything in existence that has a monetary value — including the security or "cover" deposited by those who, under the present system of private monopoly, have borrowed money which the banks have issued — has owners already.

The virtual wealth is the amount owed to money owners and there exists nothing not already owned behind it.

What is behind money is not the "cover" or security held by the private firms which issue it. That merely secures their financial safety. It would be quite unnecessary in a national monetary system, as distinct from the present usurious, mainly privately-managed, system.

There is, for example, nothing behind the national debt (and money is a form of national debt) except the taxable capacity of the people and the right of Government to levy taxes.

What is behind money is the necessity of the people (to suit their convenience) to give up wealth equal to it in value, and this wealth-giving-up is termed "virtual wealth."

* * *

The essential aspect of any sound monetary reform, therefore, is for the Government to resume its unique prerogative to issue money.

Private firms must no longer be permitted to issue a single penny.

To initiate this system in Britain, it is estimated that some 2-billion pounds of national interest-bearing debt should be cancelled, and the same sum of national money (non-interest bearing national debt) issued to replace the credit created by the bankers.

It should be borne in mind, however, that this figure of 2-billion pounds (about $10-billion) is a calculation based on the pre-war situation. It will require to be revised after the war is over.

The national reserve of gold, acting as a barometer indicating the ratio of imports to exports, should be maintained by suitable means between defined limits of variation. This is the only use required by nationally-owned gold, which should be allowed to find again its rightful level of value as a commercial article.

The Bank of England should be brought under the direct control of the State, and cease to be in any way a privately-owned concern.

Coupled with the above reforms, the technical details of which it is not possible to expound in these limits, it is essential to provide for the continuous redemption of revenue-producing capital out of income.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the above will give the reader a sufficient idea of the reforms proposed by the "British Union" to enable him both to understand the fundamental idea behind them and to appreciate their vast importance.

They go further, and represent a more perfect and scientific system, than anything yet done in either Italy or Germany. These countries have been feeling their way by gradual stages toward the same goal.

Dr. Barnes' letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE concludes:

"I believe it will fall to Britain, because of the greater development of the banking and financial system which she has promoted in the past, to attempt to carry the fascist monetary ideal to its complete practical realization.

"The Englishman, Prof. Soddy, is the genius who alone has so far succeeded in resolving theoretically the problem of money and credit.

"The practical experience of Britain in the monetary and credit sphere is at the same time second to none.

"Once freed from her present rulers, Britain should be better equipped than any other country to marry right theory to right practice.

"Her experts should possess a sureness of touch superior to those of any other people."

On the Newspaper Front

Mr. Ickes and a Free Press

MR. HAROLD L. ICKES, whose vocation is Secretary of the Interior and whose avocation is damning American newspapers for opposing the New Deal, declared recently that the re-election of President Roosevelt was evidence that the American press is "not truly free."

Basing his charge on the fact that the President had been elected three times despite the opposition of more than one-half the press, Ickes invited publishers to discuss the matter editorially.

Sometimes it is difficult to understand what Mr. Ickes means by what he says. In this case his point seemed to be that the newspapers were not "free" because they did not support his candidate; because a majority of them did not espouse the cause of a majority of voters. That is what his charge amounted to.

Accepting Mr. Ickes' invitation to discuss the matter, Mr. Frank E. Tripp, vice president and general manager of the Gannett Newspapers, published an open letter to the Secretary.

"I was hoping everybody was going to cut out the smear stuff and settle down to do a job for the country," the editor wrote, "but when you keep right on saying that American newspapers are hamstrung you must expect a word from the folks who know better.

"You lastly observe that about 80 per cent of the press opposed Mr. Roosevelt and that still he was elected. That very fact defeats your argument that the press is not free. Can it be that your idea of a free press, one that you would like, is a press that the Government could control, as it does your pal, the radio?

"Now you know that radio is licensed and must obtain renewals of its right to exist at stated intervals. You know it is restricted by rules from expressing opinion. Newspapers can have opinions, so far anyway; can express them and do.

"What you mean is that you don't like the kind of opinions they express. That's O. K. They don't like yours either and they are free and independent enough to say so. They are even independent enough to disagree with the most powerful man in the world. Some 80 per cent of them did. *But if birds like you will shut up they would like to get in and pitch for good of old U.S.A., now that the team has been picked.*"

* * *

Mr. Tripp went on to contrast the radio, which is under the thumb of the Administration, with the press, which is not.

"Anybody, anywhere, can start a newspaper," he said. "He can do it on a shoestring. But if a man wishes to operate a radio station he must at great expense prove the necessity for it and show unquestioned financial ability to operate it before the Government will let him start. Then he is circumscribed by rules which prevent him from talking to his listeners like a newspaper does in its editorial page. Controversial programs are either barred or censored to dull drab."

Judging by Secretary Ickes' remarks that would be his ideal arrangement for newspapers as well. Then the press would truly be "free" — free to serve the Administration and shout "Ja!"

Mr. Tripp conceded the truculent Mr. Ickes was correct on one point—the mythical "power of the press."

"The old time ballyhoo about 'the power of the press' is the bunk," the Gannett official says. "The power of the press is, and always was, nothing more than the delivery of a message. The power lies in the message itself. True of advertising, true of news columns. Americans always have thought for themselves. They get the message. They vote for the man they like or they buy a can of beans the same way."

Rent on Bombed Homes

THE PLIGHT of English citizens haled into court to pay rent on quarters made unlivable by bombings is another angle on the London domestic situation, which does not get much attention over here.

One revealing item, however, slipped through the Chicago *Tribune's* press service. The case reported was of a man earning the equivalent of $13 a week, who was forced to evacuate with his wife and family because of an unexploded bomb in their wrecked home.

The man told the magistrate that he was simply unable to pay the demanded $5.60 a week for his evacuated home and $4.20 a week for two furnished rooms in the country.

"The only help the magistrate was able to give," says the cable, "was to advise the evacuee to request the town hall to remove the furniture from the bombed dwelling and give a week's notice to the landlord, thus ending the liability."

Ought to Be Publisher

WHEN WENDELL WILLKIE was in Atlanta, Georgia, about three years ago—long before anybody talked about him as a presidential hope—one of the minor officers of a power company there approached the "big shot" a bit shyly and diffidently, saying,

"Mr. Willkie, my wife has written a story, and a publisher has accepted it. We expect to make a thousand dollars out of it, and, if we have luck, three or four thousand.

"It occurred to me you might say a good word for it to the people in your companies and that they might push it along a little when it is published."

So, Mr. Willkie, then president of the Commonwealth and Southern, when he returned to New York City, sent out a letter to the officers of his various companies from Minnesota to Wisconsin, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee, telling them that the wife of one of their fellow workers had just written a novel and that he hoped that they would say a good word for it. These letters, says the *News and Courier* of Charleston, S.C., numbered several hundred.

And the novel? It was *"Gone With the Wind"* by Margaret Mitchell!

The book paid the wife of the minor power company official more than Mr. Willkie's salary for three or four years.

Opposition Hunted Down

IN HIS DRIVE against the oppositionist press, President Roosevelt is aided and abetted principally by his Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, "a one-time short-time Chicago reporter, whose anti-newspaper speeches were so numerous that, with some introductory material, they afforded a complete book," says James J. Butler in *Editor & Publisher.*

His article continues:

"And the President was aided—unwittingly, but effectively—by a segment of the Washington newspaper corps which has won for itself apt description as 'the giggling chorus.'

"That is a group usually found directly in front of the President's desk at conference time.

"When a question was asked of the President, the answer to which might prove embarrassing or revealing and Mr. Roosevelt preferred to dodge it, the device was simple: he reared back, flashed the Rooseveltian smile, and immediately the 'giggling chorus' took it up. The question was laughed out of existence and a story died aborning.

"Also, many press conferences have been abruptly ended with the aid of correspondents just as good stories began to break. There has been a custom, long respected, of ending these gatherings when a newspaperman says, 'Thank you, Mr. President.'

"No questions are asked after that ritual, for it is the signal to men in the back rows to dash to telephone booths and begin dictating.

"Theoretically, newspapermen themselves have ended the conferences in this manner after it was evident that none had further questions to ask; actually the whole thing has been pre-arranged under the control of Press Secretary Stephen Early *who stood behind the President and flashed a signal to the same newspapermen at each conference.*"

To which thought the Communists' *New Masses* adds:

"The truth is that this administration will not tolerate even mild criticism, let alone opposition.

"Last week it was revealed that letters sent to the White House disagreeing with some of the President's views are not only turned over to the Department of Justice for reply, but are *filed in the Department's Criminal Division!*"

1917-1940

"TIME—August, 1917. Scene—A room in a Washington hotel. Characters—Lord Northcliffe, head of a British war mission; one of America's greatest newspaper owners of that day; and the writer of this editorial (*Pittsburgh Press*).

"Northcliffe speaking: 'It will not be possible for America to arm, train and transport to France enough troops to be a military factor before victory will have been won or lost. What we want and all we want is to see the manpower of America mobilized to produce arms, munitions and ships for the Allies.'

"Less than 12 months later approximately 2-million American fighting men were in France.

"Again now we hear the argument that Europe does not want our soldiers—only our armament."

Comment

To Help Mr. Roosevelt Keep Peace Promise

NOW THAT President Roosevelt has a third term safely tucked away, Americans—or to be more specific, those 22-million Americans who didn't see things his way—are wondering how the administration expects to fulfill its "no war" campaign promise.

Assuming, on the basis of actions to date, that we have no formula guaranteeing peace, the office wit (half or more) presents a program which should do wonders.

Its effect would be to immortalize Mr. Roosevelt as the greatest President since Herbert Hoover; as the man who "recovered America's fumble" and "kicked out of bounds" just as the British were threatening our democratic goal.

The plan is very simple. It came to us in a dream—or should we say turkey nightmare—after listening to an interventionist radio commentator. Over-all expenditures to put the plan into effect probably would not exceed the trifling sum of $1-million; so it's bargain qualities are obvious.

The first elemental step of this remarkable scheme to keep America out of war calls for a Congressional appropriation of $100,000. This grant would be used to send the William Allen White Committee to Afghanistan for a 30-year study of Afghanistan boll weevil.

If, after debarking at Afghanistan, the committee members should discover no boll weevil, they should remain there and just fume. Perhaps, in their spare time, they could study history. Goodness knows they ought to!

The next item would be a minor expense. Give $25 apiece to Colonels Knox and Stimson, for the purchase of tin soldiers, toy tanks, guns, airplanes and battleships. Lock the Colonels in the basement of the War Department building—without their supper—and let them go to it with their war materials.

This would afford the sanguine gentlemen a release for their militaristic instincts. They could stage a colossal war between themselves, with the winner gaining the right to challenge Hitler, who might be impersonated by Harold Ickes.

* * *

For Harold's amusement while he awaited his turn at battle there should be a quantity of miniature newspaper offices, complete with printing presses built by the Works Projects Administration.

Harold should be given a hatchet and told to enjoy himself. This, no doubt, would keep him busy and entertained for some time. We cannot estimate the number of newspaper offices and printing presses Harold might put out of commission in his glee, but for budgetary purposes we'll make the cost of this phase of the plan $2,000.

* * *

Part three of the proposal provides for free passage to England for all supporters of Clarence Streit's *"Union Now"* movement. A bounty of four Congressional medals would be placed on the head of each *"Union Now"* advocate in order to insure a representative assembly of Union Now-ers. Cowboys could be enlisted to aid in the round-up.

Re-established in Merrie Olde England the *"Union Now"* disciples would receive liberal bribes from the United States Government as long as they remained overseas and ceased their efforts to annex the United States.

An honest attempt would be made to rehabilitate these folks mentally. They would be given complimentary copies of the *Constitution* of the United States, together with histories of the United States, of Ireland and of the British Empire.

If and when the facts of history should seep into their heads, restoring mental equilibrium, they could be permitted to return to America and spend the rest of their life making restitution.

This project might involve considerable expense, perhaps $500,000. It would be money well spent, however.

* * *

Under point four come Bill Bullitt and Senator Claude Pepper, although they should not have been neglected so long. Our recommendation here is to appoint them ambassadors to the North and South Poles, respectively. That should cool them off. Allotting $100,000 for this expedition, what more could you want for your money?

Last and perhaps least among the gentlemen involved in our peace program is the Hon. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois.

It would seem there are but two classes of people in the world — those whom Mr. Sabath likes and those whom he dislikes.

All of the latter, therefore, are "Fascists" or "Nazis." Because the gentleman from Chicago yelps continually for the scalps of Hitler and Mussolini, but wants the United States to cuddle up with Joe Stalin, we propose that Mr. Sabath be treated to 4 annual vacations of three months each in Moscow.

The remainder of the $1-million peace fund would be allocated for this purpose. It would be sufficient to enable Mr. Sabath to obtain living quarters in the basement of the Kremlin.

With the foregoing cast of war whooperups removed from the Washington and national stage, the President would stand a fair chance of keeping that peace promise.

Even if the plan should fail, it still would be "an interesting and noble experiment."

A 'Poison Belt'

CONAN DOYLE wrote a story he called *"The Poison Belt."* The earth, swinging through space, ran into an area of pernicious ether.

At once things began to happen. People for no sensible reason at all fell into fevers of rage, attacked one another.

That was the first stage. The second was a condition of beatific self-satisfaction and exaltation, *as senseless as the preceding hysteria.*

Then, later on came coma; and the world, with all human direction gone, became the victim of man's invention. Trains piled up. Ships went on rocks and exploded. Whole cities burned with their inhabitants.

The application of the parable is not difficult. It lies before our eyes, and assails our ears. Perhaps Mr. Doyle was not altogether wrong even about the cause.

Mr. Boake Carter

READERS of his Ledger Syndicate column have taken Boake Carter to task for his "switch" on the New Deal and President Roosevelt.

One woman reader asked: "How can things you said were wrong on November 4, be right on November 6?"

Mr. Carter's answer was contained in an address before the *"Face Savers Club"* in New York City. The columnist said:

"There has gone up a great call for unity in America. Now what is unity? Isn't it an act of co-operation? Isn't it an act which requires compromise on both sides from previous positions taken? I think so.

"Unity cannot be achieved in anything if one side is called upon to do all the surrendering, all the yielding.

"It must be remembered by the victorious New Deal and the 25,000,000 people who voted for it that 21,000,000 of their fellow citizens voted 'no confidence' in it.

"It must be remembered that this vote of 'no confidence' is slightly more than 45 per cent of the nation.

"One cannot expect 45 per cent of the United States suddenly to yield their convictions, just because 55 per cent of the United States calls upon the lesser percentage to do so on the grounds of 'national unity.'

"I have not surrendered my convictions one whit. I still do not like the third term, inadequate defense after seven years, nine millions unemployed, Hague, Flynn and Nash; Ickes, stab-in-the-back-speeches, packed courts, purges, vote buying, staggering relief rolls and all the rest of it.

"But I take the position that under the rules, Mr. Roosevelt has been selected leader again for four more years. As one public writer who has opposed him, I am therefore prepared, not to submerge my convictions or beliefs, but rather *to check them temporarily in the cloak room.*

"And I think that there are a great many other Americans who voted for Mr. Willkie because of the philosophies he espoused, who feel the same way about it."

* * *

In somewhat similar simile, SOCIAL JUSTICE (November 18) said that we were "content to file the past record of Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal in the archives — and leave it there" and, "in the spirit of unity and class co-operation to open a new file."

* * *

In one of his newspaper columns Mr. Carter tells of calling up the President's secretary and burying the hatchet. Says the commentator:

"After four years fighting Mr. Roosevelt I called up Hyde Park the day after election and sought my old friend Marvin MacIntyre, the President's secretary.

" 'Mac,' said I, 'the decision's been made. Here's a player who wants to abide by the rules. Not because I've changed my mind, but because we've all got to get some unity into this effort to make America strong morally, physically and mentally. So I want you to tell the 'Boss' I'm burying the hatchet I've been waving around for four years.'

" 'When an old battle ax like you calls up,' Mac came back, 'it sure is a good sign! And the Boss'll be glad to hear it.'

"Maybe he's right. I don't know. I'd like to think so, anyway. But all I do know is that we're going to have some tough sledding ahead and we can negotiate the slide a lot easier all together than battling one another on the toboggan."

Comment

Is It Mobilization?

IN ANY country of Europe, what is being done now in the United States would be called "mobilization"; it would be recognized as having the most "serious and impressive import," says the *Chicago Tribune*.

"When military nations mobilize, they usually have cast the die," the editorial continues. "If they are known to be mobilizing, other nations fear the worst.

"Frequently, it is an irrevocable step and peace is regarded as beyond further negotiation.

"The United States isn't a military nation, but about everything it has in man power is being called into service . . .

"We may describe all this under the name of training, but any other nation would call it mobilization.

"Unfortunately, there are Americans who hope that this means war—but for other people's sons.

"It's time to bring the question out in the open and force a discussion of it before something is done covertly to put the matter beyond discussion as an inescapable fact.

"Some of the advocates of war say that we should send our aviation over. That is not the idea of the American flyers but of people who do not even dare to fly in peacetime.

"Some advocates of war say that we should send our destroyers over to fight the increasing menace of the submarine campaign against British shipping. That is not the idea of the men who man the destroyers but of people who do not even take the chance of getting their feet wet.

* * *

"It is the opinion of military men that England has passed the critical time when an invasion was probable or possible. Some military men never believed that an army could get across the channel, and nearly all of them agree now that if Germany could have thrown invading forces across it would already have been done.

"If England isn't to be invaded, it doesn't need an American expeditionary force. American divisions in Great Britain would be only more mouths to feed where there is necessity of economizing food.

"The optimistic British talk of going back to the Continent. They say they will find a landing spot when the time is ripe, when they are masters of the air, and that they will again throw their troops in to meet the Nazi army.

"Great Britain hasn't yet an army comparable in size or equipment to the German, taking no account of the Italian and other forces that might be encountered.

"The army is large enough to defend Britain, but it isn't big enough to tackle the Continent, and there is small reason to believe that it ever will be.

* * *

"If this war is to be decided against Hitler on the battlefields of Europe, the force will have to come from the 17-million American conscripts whose numbers are up.

"Suppose they did successfully invade Europe, then what?

"What kind of peace are they to carry in their train?

"What do we know of our war purposes beyond the idea that we must overthrow the prevailing form of government in continental Europe?

"Before we go to war, wouldn't it be well to find out what our war aims are, and hadn't Congress better remain in Washington until American prospects clear up?

"It might adjourn and return in January to discover that there was nothing to talk about or vote upon.

"The great decision might have been made in the interval."

Joseph Hoffman Cohn

THE SOUTHERN CROSS (owned and published by the Catholic diocese of San Diego) prints an editorial entitled *"The Shepherd of Israel."* The editorial is worth reading, by both Father Coughlin's friends and critics, because it bears out what more and more reputable Catholic publications have been saying in recent weeks.

The editorial says: "Joseph Hoffman Cohn is apparently a converted Jew. He is desirous of converting all Jews to the Christian Faith. He hates and mortally fears the Pope of Rome. He has a glib command of all the lurid language used by the backwoods bigots to describe the Catholic Church.

Now he is writhing in agony over the latest humiliation the Jews have suffered at the hands of the Church. It has finally become known to him that the Jewish Committee for Refugees gave to the Pope $125,000 to be used in relief work.

The gesture was made in acknowledgment of all the efforts expended by the late Holy Father in behalf of the persecuted Jews.

"This, for him, is the last word in humiliation. From there he proceeds with a bitter tirade against the Pope who took so much money and did not muzzle Father Coughlin.

"His imaginings of what the Jews would suffer if the Catholic Church ever came into power in America make gory reading.

"For the intelligent Jew there is no need to refute the mouthings of this self styled *'Shepherd of Israel.'* Neither is there any necessity to discuss the difference of opinion between the Jews and Father Coughlin. *The priest, faithful to his calling, cannot be anti-Semitic.*

"The Jews to whom Father Coughlin objects are the Trotzkys and their like. No faithful Jew ever defends such men.

"We have many Catholics who have merited unfavorable publicity for the Church because of their scandalous lives. When they are attacked by Jew or Gentile no one confuses them with the rest of the Catholics in the country. Such reasoning belongs to a very early period of childhood.

"The intemperate *'Shepherd of Israel'* is woefully ignorant of current events if he thinks that the Catholic Church is the enemy of any man. The Church is the guardian of truth and the living example of the charity of Christ.

"The voice of Popes has been raised against the inhuman persecution of the Jews even at a time when no Jewish voice was raised in condemnation of the bitter persecution of Catholics.

"The Vatican State is one of the few remaining States in Europe where the Jew is offered Sanctuary.

"The wailing shepherd is doing a decided disservice to all Jews when he so berates one of the few sincere friends the Jews have in this troubled world."

Joseph Kennedy—More on Him

IN AN editorial (November 14) the *New York Herald Tribune* said:

"Mr. Kennedy must realize that the publication of which he complains found such ready acceptance because the sentiments contained in it match the atmosphere of defeatism, of appeasement, which has surrounded him since he first went to London. But this atmosphere, at least in so far as it found expression in public statements, appeared chiefly in discussions of specific methods and measures—in a rather close identification with the Munich policy, for example. It is only now that the possibility appears, openly, that the ambassador's thinking is conditioned by a pessimism that is fundamental and positively corrosive. Now, therefore, the American people have the right to demand an explanation of their ambassador; the Administration has the duty of making his relations with it clear. And should Mr. Kennedy's belief in the defensibility of democracy be so feeble as we have been given to understand, not only should he resign his present post, but the country must test his every utterance with a new yardstick. *Despair can stab democracy in the back quite as fatally as treason.*"

For months the *Herald Tribune* has advocated total aid to Great Britain.

For months the *Herald Tribune*, ostrich-like, has kept its editorial head buried in the sands of theory, refusing to face the fact that democracy and modern capitalism, as practiced in these United States, were remarkable for their shortcomings.

Whether or not Joseph Kennedy will admit that he said so, democracy is finished in England—and so is modern capitalism.

Whether or not the *New York Herald Tribune* will agree with the assertion, democracy and modern capitalism are finished in the United States.

When did the *Herald Tribune*—smug, conservative and sacrosanct—campaign in behalf of the underpaid laboring class?

The *Herald Tribune*—since its founding—always managed to carry a page or so of financial news.

The *Herald Tribune*, like other important publications, always defended the private banking industry; always supported the Federal Reserve Banking System; always regarded Uncle Sam's domain as the happy hunting ground of internationalists.

When will the *Herald Tribune* devote a full page—every edition—to defend the cause of labor, carrying articles printed by labor leaders as it carries articles printed by financial leaders?

When will the *Herald Tribune* come to the rescue of the millions whose homes and farms and jobs were confiscated as a result of the hoss-and-buggy financial system which it protects?

When will the *Herald Tribune* expend as much space in behalf of aid to the American Negro, the American sharecropper, the American factory worker and the American unemployed—all refugees from big politics, big business and big finance—as it does in propagating aid for the Europeans?

There is no spirit of defeatism in the words attributed to Ambassador Joseph Kennedy.

Although we do not pat him on the back for having used his ambassadorial voice to serve a politician's re-election, we do give him credit for being a realist—one able to see what is happening—and not giving a continental for his ostrich brethren who are content to cast their gaze upon their imaginative dreams.

Comment

Profit Motive

AN ARTICLE by Mr. Howard Vincent O'Brien in the *Chicago Daily News,* buried in pre-election comment, did not get the recognition it deserves.

"Unemployment can be ended," Mr. O'Brien wrote. "Production can be increased — by as much as 40 times, some engineers believe.

"These things can be done quite easily. In fact, they have been done; Herr Hitler has done them.

"Hitler put everybody to work and increased his country's output of wealth by the simple expedient of kicking the profit system out of the window.

"You will say, of course, that Germany's wealth is in guns, not butter; and that although all Germans work they don't get much for it. And that is true. Hitler's collectivism is designed for war and conquest, not for peace and abundance.

"His purpose, however, should not be allowed to obscure the success of his technique. Little as we may like Hitler, his methods are worth studying. Only a fool refuses to learn from his enemies.

"What is going on overseas is something more than a struggle between an empire that wants to keep what it has and an empire that wants to get more than it has. It is a revolution against a theory.

"For a long time the world has been organized on the theory that money was boss. The inventor, the engineer, the technician were useful fellows, but ordained by heaven to take orders from bankers and brokers and administrators.

"Science dragged the chariot of finance. Science might know how to create a more abundant life, but science was required to keep most of what it knew under its scientific hat. In the last analysis, it was the bookkeeper who determined the conditions of human life. Nothing could be made which could not be distributed at a profit.

"This was the law: and nobody dreamed that it would ever be changed.

"The Germans changed it. They fired the banker, the salesman, the cost accountants. They even got along without money. No more did they worry about the laws of supply and demand, or such fossilized ideas as the saturation of markets. They clung to one thought: Does the country need this commodity? It does? All right, you inventors and chemists and mathematicians — produce it.

"And lo, it was done — to the pain and amazement of people who had thought that economic laws were unchangeable. The German technicians turned out everything that was wanted and the faster they could produce, the more highly they were regarded.

"Here is something upon which we may well ponder. Nothing, in this country, is produced merely because the country wants or needs it.

"We produce only what will pay a profit to some group or interest. We therefore produce infinitely less than we might: and we have some 10,000,000 people who produce nothing and consume very little."

Best Read — Worst Informed

ABOUT twenty years ago, Dr. Alfred McCann published a series of articles in *Our Sunday Visitor* on the subject of food. He said the American people were "the best fed and the most poorly nourished" in the world.

"He meant," observes the *San Francisco Leader*, "that they had a plentiful sufficiency of eatables but that the stuff was so inferior because of such things as the refinement of flour, sugar and so forth, that their health suffered from it.

"This writer," continues the *Leader's* alert and sprightly commentator, "was reminded of Dr. McCann's thesis when President Roosevelt some time ago flattered the American people by assuring them they were the best informed in the world.

"If he had told them merely that they read more newspapers and magazines than other peoples, he would have been stating a fact. But the truth is that the newspapers and the magazines they read are even more harmful to their intelligence than the mistreated foods are to their bodies.

"To paraphrase McCann, they are the *most omniverous readers, and the worst informed, in the world.*

"As regards matters vital to the welfare of the nation, they are the victims of a wholesale conspiracy against truth and justice.

"They are bamboozled, and their country bedeviled, by as remorseless, unscrupulous a gang of cut-throats and pirates as ever sacked a city or sunk a ship.

"Emissaries of the gold standard from England began their encroachments in this country 70 years ago. One of the first results of their machinations was that whole cities in the Intermountain States were depopulated, prosperous business men bankrupted; honest, willing workingmen beggared and driven from their homes, and families scattered afar as if by pestilence or war.

"British financiers, backed up by Wall Street and the capitalists in general of our Atlantic seaboard, were the perpetrators of that iniquity. They stood together again in 1896, in 1917, and they stand together today in shoving this country into war.

"And the deliberately cultivated blindness of the people, betrayed by a traitor press, destroys the one barrier in their way."

The Flag of England

ENGLAND is in dire straits. No Christian, anywhere, can look unmoved upon the frightful devastation of the *blitzkrieg* of modern warfare, but let us keep our wits about us and avoid emotional hysterics.

England was not wantonly attacked by any unprovoked aggressor. We cannot forget that when Germany moved into Poland — admittedly impatient at delayed settlement of the Danzig and Corridor issue — England declared war. What might have been kept a localized problem forthwith became an international war.

Many a British spokesman is on record as saying that Germany must be destroyed! They said it at a time when Britain, it now develops, was not prepared to destroy anybody.

As a consequence of her declaration of war upon Germany, England has been forced upon the defensive and London destroyed. Whether England, ultimately, can build up to parity, and beyond to a point of annihilating Germany, is not the point.

At the moment, when England is in distress, even of her own making, it would be no time to bring up and hash over and over again Britain's terrible treatment of subject nations in past times.

But, if America is to be called upon to give all aid to Britain — and as a possible consequence risk our own involvement in this total war, neither is this a time to forget. By all means, let us have the whole record, before the one-sidedness of war closes for all time any impartial consideration.

A poem by a Member of the British House of Commons reads the record of Great Britain's exploitation in words that this National Weekly would never use. A reader sends us the poem entitled, *"Where Is the Flag of England?"*

By ironical chance, it came to the editorial desk about 11 o'clock on the morning of Armistice Day!

We quote:

"Where Is the Flag of England?

(By the late Henry Labouchere)

"And the winds of the world made answer —
North, South, East and West —
Wherever there's wealth to covet,
Or land that can be possess'd;
Wherever are savage races,
To cozen, coerce and scare,
Ye shall find the vaunted ensign —
For the English flag is there:

"Ay, it waves o'er the blazing hovels
Whence African victims fly
To be shot by explosive bullets
Or to wretchedly starve and die!
And where the beachcomber harries
Isles of the Southern sea,
At the peak of his hellish vessel
'Tis the English flag flies free.

"The Maori, full oft, hath cursed it
With the bitterest dying breath,
And the Arab has hissed his hatred
As he spits at its folds in death.
The hapless *fellah* has feared it
On Te-el-Kebir's parched plain,
And the Zulu's blood has stained it
With a deep, indelible stain.

"It has floated o'er scenes of pillage,
It has flaunted o'er deeds of shame,
It has waved o'er the fell marauder
As he ravaged with sword and flame.
It has looked upon ruthless slaughter,
And massacre dire and grim;
It has heard the shrieks of the victims
Drown even the Jingo hymn.

"Where is the flag of England?
Seek the land where the natives rot;
Where decay and assured extinction
Must soon be the people's lot.
Go, search the once-glad islands
Where disease and death are rife,
And the greed of a callous commerce
Now battens on human life!

"Where is the flag of England?
Go, sail where rich galleons come
With shoddy and loaded cottons,
And beer and Bibles and rum;
Go, too, where brute force has triumphed
And hypocrisy makes its lair —
And your question will find its answer,
For the flag of England is there!"

Letters

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Fr. Coughlin's Hour

To the Editor:

In a letter from Mrs. W. M., Detroit, published in your issue of Nov. 11, 1940, that lady expresses an idea which is in the minds of millions of persons, viz., that we should turn off those comics that are on during the radio hour formerly used by Father Coughlin.

For a long time I have not listened to any program, comic or otherwise during Father Coughlin's former hour; and I have refrained, so far as I know, from patronizing any advertiser sponsoring a program during that hour.

But I am only one among the millions who have been deprived the opportunity of hearing Father Coughlin tell the people the truths which we are — or were, and should be—entitled to hear, if this be the free America which we have always heretofore believed it to be.

It is a matter of opinion whether a subject be "controversial" but Democracy must perish if the people are not permitted to hear the truth about our own affairs.

This is the same argument made by advocates of a "free press," by those who do not seem to realize that "freedom of the press" places upon the press the solemn obligation to tell the people the truth, leaving it to the wisdom and integrity of the readers to "take it or leave it."

—O.H.B.

St. Louis, Mo.

Okays 'Silent Hour'

To the Editor:

Since the freedom of the press and radio is one of the very pedestals upon which our democracy rests, Mrs. W. M.'s suggestion in your November 11, 1940, issue of a "Silent Hour," should be supported by all friends of Father Coughlin.

Old-fashioned American ideals are in such grave danger that only aggressive opposition to those who would tear them down can prevent the ultimate destruction of our democracy.

When money is the only language your opponent understands, then the loss of business is the surest way to make him amenable to American ideals.

New York, N. Y. —R.B.

We Heartily Agree

To the Editor:

May I call your attention to the misuse of the words "Little Flower" before the name of Mayor La Guardia in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, which misuse has appeared on several occasions.

Kindly refrain from such usage.

The title in a beautiful way applies to St. Therese, the Little Flower of Jesus, or in short, "Little Flower."

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. —F.J.M.

Prayer Answered

To the Editor:

In the letter column of November 11 issue, a reader suggests leaving copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE in street-cars, busses, etc. I think that is a good idea. The following true story convinced me of that.

Personally, I seldom ride street-cars, but about three months ago I had to go downtown one afternoon so I took my copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE along to read on the car. When I reached my destination I left the magazine lay on the seat, opened at a page where there was some comment on a topic of particular interest at the time.

I whispered a prayer that it would fall into the hands of someone who would enjoy reading it. While I was waiting to get off the car, a man sat down in the seat I had just vacated. He picked up the paper and when I got off was busy reading it.

About two weeks later I received a letter from Social Justice Publishing Co. thanking me for the subscription which had "been obtained through my efforts."

I was greatly surprised and puzzled over that letter, because I had not obtained a subscription in nearly a year. To this day that subscription is a riddle to me.

The only way I can explain it is that the man who found my copy in the car must have mailed in a subscription and perhaps mentioned my name. I get SOCIAL JUSTICE through the mail, so of course my name and address was on it.

I am convinced that my whispered prayer was heard and answered. —A Booster

Cleveland, Ohio

Revolts at Sentiment

To the Editor:

I have just read *"Ten Years Hence"* in your Comment in the current issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is the first "silly" article I can remember reading in your paper.

Don't go sentimental on us! Ten years hence "our children" will think and act just as we think and act now.

Discussing the national situation with friends, ten years ago and five years ago, I repeatedly said that if England should engage in another war we would rush to her aid as we did in 1918. I was laughed at. "Americans have learned," these good friends boasted.

What have Americans learned? November 5, 1940, is the answer.

So eager are we to go the whole way to help the decadent British Empire that we discard our oldest American tradition.

We were not willing to wait the few weeks necessary to induct a new President who, we knew, would go just as far as the old one in his help to England. But rather than inconvenience the Empire for a few weeks we rejoiced to honor the present incumbent of the White House more than we honored the first President and Father of our Country.

By 1950 "our children," over whom you sentimentalize, will be loyal British subjects, happy to have the privilege of prostrating themselves before His Majesty.

Hamilton was right when he said that the people are not to be trusted with government. The American people have demonstrated before the world that people are not fit to rule themselves.

Collectively they have no regard for national tradition, national honor, national liberties. They are deaf to the words of patriots and statesmen choosing to follow the siren of demagoguery. —A. O'R.

New York City

Constitution and Conscription

To the Editor:

Anent the Conscription law recently passed and signed it is well that we check up on the *Constitution* which, in all probability, our Congress forgot.

Article XIII states:

Section 1. "Neither slavery nor 'involuntary servitude,' except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Article XIV, Section 1 states:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; etc."

Let's remind Congress of the *Constitution.* —V.R.A

Cincinnati, Ohio

The 'Alabama' Claims

To the Editor:

There is an American precedent for the destroyer deal with two of the same parties involved. During the Civil War, Great Britain transferred and sold to the Confederate States the war vessel *Alabama,* which the South used destructively against the United States.

After the war, Great Britain was forced to pay to the United States millions of dollars of indemnity for damages done as a result of this violation of international law.

Likewise in accordance with this precedent, if the Axis Powers were successful they might hold the United States liable for all of the damage done by the 50 destroyers or other like armaments furnished by the United States to Great Britain during the war, on the ground that the United States had violated international law.

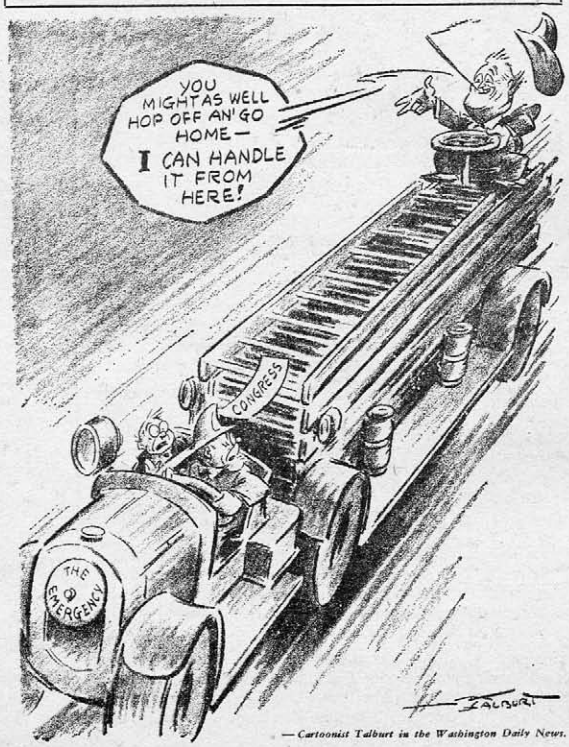
Another violation appears to be any co-operation by European powers such as Great Britain with the United States to enforce the principle of the *Monroe Doctrine.* This would in itself be a violation of the *Monroe Doctrine* which it seems to enforce.

If the *Monroe Doctrine* is to keep the European powers out of the Western Hemisphere, then how can Great Britain claim the preferential right of enforcing the *Monroe Doctrine* impartially when such doctrine applies against her as well as other European and Asiatic powers?

The unfairness, impartiality and prejudice involved is apparent. How can Great Britain be both prosecutor and prosecuted at the same time, in case Great Britain herself attempts to violate the *Monroe Doctrine* as she has on four previous occasions, not including her present operations?

Cleveland, Ohio —Attorney

On a Third Alarm, Too!



—Cartoonist Talburt in the Washington Daily News.

Letters

Chilean Copper

TO THE EDITOR:

We read in the *Pittsburgh Press* dated Nov. 10, 1940 (financial column) that the Washington Government has reached an accord with American copper companies under which the latter will purchase sufficient copper from Chile government to maintain normal production in that country's copper mines.

Why concern ourselves about the copper mines in Chile, or, perhaps, the men who own those copper mines?

Our own idle miners were on a dole for the past ten years paid by this Government of the United States. Why not let the Chilean government pay their idle copper mines a dole?

The late Senator Key Pittman from Nevada, a copper producing state, some months ago objected to the United States lowering the tariff on Chilean copper or an agreement to that effect, as this copper coming into this country would cause a shutdown of copper mines in this nation and create idleness.

I ask why should we purchase this copper when we can produce it here and have nine million unemployed to do it?

Our Sunday Visitor published in Huntington, Indiana, had in the paper of Aug. 27, 1939, an article showing how money revaluations affected employment in the United States. This article shows us that in 1929, one Chilean *peso* would purchase 12.09 cents; today one *peso* will purchase 5 cents in American money.

In other words, if one pound of copper in 1929 was worth one Chilean *peso* or 12.09 cents in American money, today, 5 cents in American money will purchase one of copper. If tariff on copper was lowered a few cents more by this, it means 3-cent copper.

Have the importers in the United States persuaded Cordell Hull to lower tariff on copper to enrich themselves, and create doles in the United States, or do we really wish to help humanity throughout the world first?

New Salem, Pa. —R.W.M.

Can't We Ever Learn?

TO THE EDITOR:

Foreign propagandists are overlooking those old slogans, "Hands Across the Sea," and "Blood is Thicker Than Water," used in the past with such good effect on Uncle Sam to play the role of international sucker. Hackneyed, of course; besides, their connotation would revive unpleasant historic memories.

Reports that filter in through diplomatic channels indicate that British commercial and financial interests fear that after the war ends the United States will be in an advantageous position as a world trade competitor if we don't get into the war now and bear our share of merchant ship losses.

And Downing Street seems worried, too, that our naval strength, if unimpaired, would be superior to the British when peace comes.

Same old traditional jealousies. Hence, the Anglophiles in Washington are sounding public opinion about getting into the war now, and also on handing more of our Navy to the British than we have already done.

Our "neutrality" restriction on ships entering the war zone seems another thorn in their side.

After President Wilson's re-election, Landsdown and his colleagues came over to plead with the President for "men, money, and ships," making it plain that if they could not get help they must quit.

That threw Wall Street into a state of jitters. "The Street" was sure to "hold the bag" for the billions it had loaned the Allies. Wilson extended his friendly hand, and the Allies were saved from defeat, and "the Street" collected from Uncle Sam.

But greed did not abdicate in favor of friendship. As soon as we got into the carnage all commercial cables from South American countries to the United States had to be routed through London. After the outbreak of war our trade with South America had materially increased. In London the cables were delayed long enough to permit British representatives to get on the ground ahead of the Yankees and cop the orders.

We learn now that Secretary Hull has embargoed oil shipments to Japan as a punitive measure for her aggressions in China. But Great Britain placates the Japs because of her imperiled concessions in China, and being bothered with no such scruples, is letting her interests supply that market abandoned by Hull.

Uncle Sam seems fated to play the international "sucker" role under the present administration, as we did so nobly under Wilson's.

Have we profited nothing from our past experience?

Minneapolis, Minn. —R.O.C.

Money Reform Now

TO THE EDITOR:

May I amplify on P. J. Donnelly's splendid "Sixth Column" contribution on page 2, SOCIAL JUSTICE, issue of October 14.

The gold hoard of the U. S. is now more than $21¼-billion. If we paid off $19-billion of 3% bonds, the annual interest saving would be $570-million, instead of $57-million as stated in Mr. Donnelly's article.

If the Federal Reserve System were a Government owned institution, instead of a privately owned and manipulated racketeering, profiteering plunderbund, the Federal Government could, under the provisions of the *Federal Reserve Act*, issue more than $53-billion in Federal Reserve Notes backed by the required 40% in gold.

These Federal Reserve Notes would then be issued directly by the U. S. Government and backed, not only by 40% in gold, but by the entire resources of the nation and the productive capacity of its 130-million people.

They could be used to pay off the entire $45-billion national debt, which would incidentally also add $45-billion to the taxable wealth of the nation and thus help to reduce the unbearable tax-burden that is now piled high on the backs of the toiling masses.

The remaining $8-billion could be used as a revolving fund with which to finance a public works program sufficiently large to provide full-time employment for every man and woman, able and willing to work.

Let us demand that Congress pass a *Joint Resolution* by which the Federal Reserve Bank System shall be made a Government owned and operated institution to function for the benefit of all the people of the United States.

Under our present outmoded system we are pyramiding debts on the backs of the toiling masses, while we are pyramiding wealth in the hands of a few.

We must destroy this unconstitutional, unsound racketeering system before it destroys the Republic and the very *Constitution* upon which this nation was founded.

Rochester, Minn. —S.O.S.

Can't Defeat Santa Claus

TO THE EDITOR:

Many persons will renounce God; few will renounce Santa Claus.

God's law says: "God helps those who help themselves."

Santa says: "Just be good little children and mind papa and mama and old Santa will visit you on Christmas and bring you a present."

From an admiring subscriber who wishes to thank you for your courageous publication.

Detroit, Mich. —Mrs. A.C.S.

A Convert Testifies

TO THE EDITOR:

Three years ago as I went through the list of periodicals in the reading room of our public library the words SOCIAL JUSTICE caught my eye. I was intrigued no end and as I opened its pages and began to drink deeply in the fount of truth that sprung from its daring pages, a new world was opened to me.

Since then I have read every copy issued and have seen that other persons, truth-starved as so many are, were also able to partake.

I have never forgotten the source of my conversion and it has been my self-appointed task for some time past to see that the library is supplied with copies as soon as I am able to obtain them.

I leave copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE in streetcars, busses, waiting rooms, hotels, etc., since under our present circumstances, this is the least I can do for our most worthy cause.

Louisville, Ky. —F.M.

Looking Forward to Broadcast

TO THE EDITOR:

I thought it impossible to improve on SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. I have been taking it since it was first published, but "Comments" has sure done the trick.

The only drawback is that I read it so quickly and have to wait a whole week for my next copy.

I wish I could write a full page in praise of Fr. Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE. He is needed now during this world crisis and I am longing for the time that I can hear his voice again on the air.

May God spare him to us during these awful times and grant him a long and happy life.

Madison, Wis. —L.G.

A Chaplin 'Fan' Resents Comment on 'Great Dictator'

TO THE EDITOR:

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been slipping under my door here at the university for only two and one-half months, but I have been as attentive to it as I have to any other part of my education.

I have been so attentive, in fact, that I just ran across a very rotten little piece of journalizing on one of the pages of the November 11 issue which makes the whole paper smell worse than a Republican campaign cigar!

In an attempt to ridicule Charlie Chaplin's new movie, *"The Great Dictator,"* you branded one of our most beloved American characters as a "narrow, bigoted, pro-Communist war-monger," wholly without reason, logic, or good sportsmanship.

Mr. Chaplin made an effort—a very sincere effort, I believe—to point out so people wouldn't have to use their imaginations just how ridiculous the foreign dictator really is and you mock his sincerity.

How much do you suppose we subscribers will swallow in the way of mud slinging at a personage most of us revere as a tradition?

I have always looked for your paper as being one of the sources of true information concerning politics and American and foreign governments. It has always been outspoken, but never quite so unjust.

As for being pro-Communistic, Mr. Chaplin was certainly not. I paid $1.10 to see the picture, and I didn't pay it to miss anything; therefore, if there was one remark either *pro* or *con* Communism I am a blind fool and will go back and see it again.

Here at school (Notre Dame) they sometimes manage to beat something into our undergraduate heads, and one of those lessons I have learned is to never be hoodwinked into having someone paint a first-rate Van Gogh into a third-rate Rivera. It seems to me you have tried to do that.

It seems to me that *"The Great Dictator"* is a protest that has been harbored within the hearts of America's citizens for a long time; not "Communistic propaganda."

Mr. Chaplin wasn't, I don't believe, under obligation to Stalin for including him in the movie. It was "his party," and he could invite whoever he wished to come.

There are many people who read SOCIAL JUSTICE and have great faith and confidence in Father Coughlin . . . but will you nurture this faith and confidence with such articles?

Notre Dame, Ind. —R.L.M.

ARE YOU STUDYING THE CONSTITUTION?

ARE YOU READY TO STRIKE FOR YOUR SHARE OF $4,600.00?

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

QUESTION No. 17

What Is Meant by the "Hoover Moratorium"?

1. Suspension of payment of principal on farm mortgages.
2. Suspension of interest payments on Government bonds.
3. Suspension of war reparations payments by Germany.
4. Suspension of interest payments on all industrial bonds.
5. Suspension of war debt payments due us from England and France.
6. Suspension of all Congressional appropriations for armament.

QUESTION No. 18

What Was the Principal Political Issue Dividing Republicans and Democrats for 50 Years, 1870-1920?

1. Entangling alliances vs. no entangling alliances with foreign nations.
2. High taxation vs. low taxation.
3. Rights of States vs. powers of the Federal Government.
4. Protective tariff vs. free trade.
5. Encouragement vs. discouragement of European immigration.
6. Liquor traffic vs. prohibition.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 17 For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No. ☐ **No. 18** For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR SELF OR FRIEND

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 17 For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No. ☐ **No. 18** For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

Rules of the Contest

1. The *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except employes or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions on the history of the United States and the *Constitution* of the United States and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks beginning the week of October 7. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions on the 11th week.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded the contestant returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next most nearly correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, or a total of $2.50 with the 50 answers. For these remittances the contestant will be sent without further cost a handsomely illuminated copy of the *Constitution* suitable for wall decoration.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names and addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties, additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the illuminated copy of the *Constitution* referred to in Rule 4.

ADDRESS ALL CONTEST MAIL TO:

'CONTEST MANAGER'—SOCIAL JUSTICE

ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Have you entered our great "AMERICA FIRST" Contest yet?

If not, DO NOT ENTER IT UNTIL ALL 50 QUESTIONS APPEAR IN OUR ISSUE OF DECEMBER 16.

Here's why we give you this advice:

The last 30 contest questions will be based on the *Constitution* of the United States.

And we WANT you to KNOW the *Constitution* before you enter the contest during its final weeks.

So we are going to send YOU a beautifully illuminated copy of the great document, suitable for wall decoration, as soon as we receive from you the Coupon at the bottom of this page.

It is up to you to see to it that we receive that Coupon at once. As soon as it comes to our offices, we will know you intend to enter the contest when all 50 questions appear. So, we shall send you NOW, this fine copy of the *Constitution*. That will give you a chance to study it for the two weeks or more left before all 50 questions appear.

Of course, perhaps you have a copy of the *Constitution* in your home. Most school histories carry it. Well, then you might not need our wall copy. As a contestant, you will receive one anyway as soon as you enter.

No matter how you study the *Constitution* — BE SURE TO GO TO WORK ON IT RIGHT NOW.

There is a Grand Prize of $1,500.00 waiting for you if you turn in the best or most appropriate set of answers to the 50 questions — $1,500.00 in cash.

There are 259 other cash awards — and this could be your chance to win handsomely.

So use the Coupon below without delay. Get your *Constitution*.

Study it.

Win!

CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO GET IN LINE

GRAND PRIZE	**$1,500.00**
Second Prize	**800.00**
Third Prize	**500.00**
Fourth Prize	**300.00**
Fifth Prize	**200.00**
Sixth Prize	**100.00**
Seventh Prize, four cash awards of $25 each	**100.00**
Fifty prizes of $10.00 each	**500.00**
Two Hundred prizes of $5.00 each	**1,000.00**
TOTAL	**$5,000.00**

TO THOSE ALREADY ENTERED

Instructions on this page do NOT pertain to those of our readers who are already entered in the "AMERICA FIRST" Contest.

If you have already entered, be sure to keep sending in your weekly answers and remittances. By the time all 50 questions appear you will have remitted a minimum of $1.00 (covering the first 20 questions). Then you will send in your answers to the 30 questions on the *Constitution* with a remittance of $1.50 and you are fully qualified to be computed for the cash prizes.

USE THIS COUPON FOR YOUR CONSTITUTION

CONTEST MANAGER, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

I intend to enter your "AMERICA FIRST" Contest when all 50 Contest questions appear, on December 16. Between now and then I wish to study the *Constitution* of the United States.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, the illuminated wall copy of the *Constitution* which all qualified contestants are to receive. I want to study it in preparation for the questions. Also please send me all past history questions which have appeared.

*My Name Is*_____

*My Address Is*_____

*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

Comment

What Are British War Aims?

WHAT ARE Great Britain's war aims?

Are they as pure and holy as Prime Minister Winston Churchill states them; that is, the destruction of Naziism and the preservation of Christianity?

Or, is it something more selfish and material that the brave English people are fighting for?

With the United States so vitally interested in the conflict and so perilously close to involvement in it, Americans have a right to know all they can find out.

American mothers should be told what burden of the battle will fall on their sons —and why.

Captain Francis McCullagh, writing in the *Brooklyn Tablet*, is enlightening on these points.

He notes that on May 16 President Roosevelt, in a formal message to Congress, declared that "an effective defense by its very nature requires the equipment to attack an aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within the territory of American vital interests."

Capt. McCullagh concluded therefore, that if the Germans occupy Dakar or the Japanese take Bangkok, America will strike.

* * *

In the event of a Far Eastern campaign, America's task will be to destroy the Japanese fleet, to defend the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China and a large part of China, Capt. McCullagh said.

He pointed out that such would be a tremendous undertaking fraught with possibilities of failure because America would be fighting practically single-handed. Britain's fleet is needed in Europe.

America would thus be forced to bear alone the terrific cost of those military operations, which would be seriously handicapped by probable native insurrections in the Dutch and French Asiatic colonies.

America, therefore, has a right to know why she should risk going to war on the side of Great Britain.

"Despite great pressure brought to bear on him," continued Capt. McCullagh, "the British Prime Minister has so far refused to formulate England's war aims. He has confined himself to vague generalities, to rhetorical flourishes about fighting on till he has 'lifted the yoke of Hitlerism from the brows of men' . . .

". . . Vague generalities should not be good enough for Uncle Sam. If Mr. Churchill begins to talk about the good fight he has waged in 'defense of Christianity and for the fundamental decencies of human life,' Uncle Sam should immediately bring him down to earth in order to discuss hard, practical things.

"If the British Prime Minister then lifts the veil which has so far concealed his war aims, *Uncle Sam will get the biggest shock of his life, an even bigger shock than he got at Versailles!*

"For England's program, after she has liberated the Germans from the Nazi *clique*, given freedom to all countries overrun by Hitler, overthrown Fascism in Italy and restored the Negus to the throne of Abyssinia (but left intact the power of Lord Craigavon, the Fuehrer of Ulster), will be to re-establish in France the Grand Orient Lodge with Blum and Daladier and the whole corrupt system which has rotted away the heart of France for the last 40 years; to place Dr. Benes over the united Czechoslovak people, despite the fact that he never kept the promise he made to the Catholic Slovaks here in Amercia 25 years ago."

* * *

Franco will be driven from Spain, Capt. McCullagh continues, and "from Mexico and South America and Russia and China the Spanish Reds who fled before Franco will then return to persecute the Church, to murder priests, to burn religious houses, to remove the crucifix from the schools; and, to aid them in this diabolical work, their protector, Joseph Stalin, will send them the hundreds of corrupted Spanish youths who were shipped to Russia as children during the civil war, to be trained up as Communists . . .

"In France the old anti-clerical gang will start again at its old drive against the Church while Mr. Churchill looks the other way."

* * *

And what of Soviet Russia? Does that godless nation stand to profit or lose by a British victory "for Christianity?"

Although Churchill proclaims to be waging a war against paganism and dictatorship, he curries the favor of the Soviet.

"Stalin," says Capt. McCullagh, "is quite certain to come in on the victorious side, just at the right time. Will Mr. Churchill allow him to retain a big chunk of Poland, including Warsaw, the capital, and ultra-Catholic Galicia? Sixty pious American Catholics have pleaded for aid to England on the ground that Hitler is anti-Catholic. But is not Stalin a worse enemy of the Church? Should not those sixty pious Catholics ask Mr. Churchill to refrain from using their gifts to bolster up the most malignant enemy of their Church that exists on this earth, the foulest tyranny in Europe or Asia?

"On many occasions has the British premier appealed for help to this murderer, whose hands drip red with the blood of Catholic priests.

"Is he to be allowed to sit at the council table, opposite five vacant chairs, chairs intended for Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia and Finland?

"To soothe this monster and get him on England's side Mr. Churchill has sent out an English lawyer whose prime qualification, next to his undoubted cleverness, is that, like Stalin, he does not believe in God."

Admitting his predictions were suppositions, Capt. McCullagh asserted they were extremely logical, being based upon utterances and actions of British politicians in the last six months.

"I am sure," he said, "that if I had space to quote those utterances and describe those actions here, every reader would agree with me that England is fighting to maintain her empire and cripple a rival, and incidentally, to restore on the Continent the old liberalistic miasma which has sapped the strength of Europe for the last 60 years . . . Hitler and Mussolini are a pair of gangsters, but at all events they have told us what they are going to do. It is frightful but frank."

Archbishop Glennon

WHAT ARE we to do if we are people of peace, when the world is at war and all the world is against the man of peace? asked Archbishop Glennon in a recent sermon at St. Louis cathedral.

"What are we to do today when whole nations are being gradually annihilated, and other nations starved to death?

"What are we to do? Protest? Yes.

"Preach the gospel of peace? Yes.

"But sometimes people's minds reach a point where no counsel, however reasonable, will reach them; driven by passion, pride, perhaps despair, they go on to their own utter destruction.

"Peace reigns in cemeteries," the Archbishop went on, "but that is not the peace of the living; it is the peace of the dead!

"Every war, especially such wars as these, is destructive, altogether destructive, and they have scarcely any helpfulness, meaning, or purpose.

"Our last war was fought with all intensity and idealism. 'Safe for democracy' we said we must make the world. We made it safe only for dictators.

"Every war means the destruction of some of that civilization to which we are the heirs.

"Every war, and especially these later ones, means that we push ourselves down to the level of primary living where all the better things of life are destroyed, where you begin to go back and die and are forgotten.

"Yes, it is time for these warring nations today to stop their barbarism, and inhumanity and greed, and to know that murdering civilians is simply murder, no more.

"If judged anywhere before a jury they would be condemned to death for murder . . .

* * *

"What can we do, my friends?

"After all, truth is great and it shall prevail. The Lord of Hosts still reigns and there is no power on earth which can destroy Him.

"They may deny His Name; they may wander from His law; they may blaspheme, but by their blasphemy they go down to destruction.

"What are we to do?

"St. Paul says we have to be militant! We are a militant Church. We are to fight.

"What are we to fight? *'Put you on the armour of God, that you may be able to stand against the deceits of the devil. For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the spirits of wickedness in the high places.*

"Oh, you say, is that what we are to do while they kill one another in Europe? Yes, and we have our hands full right here in America, in St. Louis, and in the Cathedral parish.

"Think you that all is well with everyone of our citizens all around here? That truth, and honesty, and justice, and faith and hope, and brotherhood are in America?

"And if we had these things it is useless for us to conscript men, push men into concentration camps, train them, unless the spirit is there of honesty and right, and consecration of duty to their God.

"Yes, our warfare is to *'Resist in the evil day, and to stand in all things perfect'."*

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Will the People Win?

WHO WILL win the war?

Of one thing we are certain — the poor, hard-working people will not win the war.

That goes for the people of Germany.

That goes for the people of Great Britain.

That goes for the people of the United States.

Walter Trohan (*Chicago Tribune*, November 14) has a story which is an eye-opener for those of the laboring class who are willing to stop, look and listen.

He says:

"The $15-billion defense expansion program has brought an army of Wall Street lawyers into the New Deal as dollar a year men. They supervise the execution of Government contracts with corporations who are represented by the law firms from which the attorneys are on leave of absence.

"At present the legal phases of the defense program are concentrated in the hands of a few Wall Street firms, whose principal clients have long been regarded by the administration as foes of the new order which the New Deal is seeking to create.

* * *

"The New York law firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachry & Parlin offers an example of the extent of this concentration. The law firm has two junior partners and a third lawyer, who is nearing a junior partnership, in key positions in the defense setup at $1 a year.

"Frederick Eaton, a junior partner, is attorney to Harold R. Knudsen, member of the defense advisory commission in charge of armament production.

"Blackwell Smith, another junior partner, is attorney for Edward R. Stettinius, member of the commission in charge of raw material production.

"Charles Detmar, a lawyer in the firm, is secretary and legal advisor to Assistant Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestall, former executive with Dillon, Reed & Co., a Wall Street brokerage firm which is a client of Wright, Gordon, Zachry & Parlin.

"The law firm is the one with which Thomas G. Corcoran, White House intimate and lobbyist, was associated for several years before he came to Washington.

"The law firm was founded by William Gibbs McAdoo, former senator from California and secretary of the treasury in the Wilson administration, as McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin. The late Joseph P. Cotton was associated with Herbert Hoover in relief work during the World War and was Undersecretary of State in the Hoover administration.

"When McAdoo left the law firm it became Cotton & Franklin. Both Cotton and Franklin are dead and the firm was reorganized by four one-time junior partners. The firm numbers many lawyers who, like Corcoran, are graduates of Harvard law school. The three associates now occupying key defense posts are Harvard graduates.

"While the three are receiving $1 a year from the Government, they are receiving from their firm the same sums they would receive if they were at their desks in New York. The firm looks upon their association with the defense organization as the firm's patriotic contribution to the rearming of America.

* * *

"It is acknowledged that the young men will form associations which ultimately will benefit the firm. This attitude is shared by other law firms which have "loaned" lawyers to the Government for the period of emergency.

"One of these lawyers said that situations have arisen which have proved embarrassing, particularly when the firm is interested in the negotiation of a contract which falls in the province of its dollar a year associate.

"However, the young men here have made a practice of treating their firms as they would a rival law firm, he said, in acknowledging that the situation leaves something to be desired under strict interpretation of legal ethics.

"The haste necessary in the defense program is responsible for the presence of the dollar a year men. The defense commission and War and Navy departments did not have funds or authorizations to employ attorneys to negotiate the necessary contracts. As a result they appealed to law firms for help and young lawyers were dispatched by the firms as volunteer counsels.

"Every major division of the War and Navy departments has its legal expert—a dollar a year man. In time, when the defense program is fully organized, Congress may be called upon to authorize the employment of lawyers at salaries comparable to those given in other Federal legal posts."

* * *

Of one thing we are certain. It is this: There are no "conscientious objectors" in Wall Street. If the gentlemen of "the Canyon" have little or no use for the New Deal program, few of them are willing to proclaim their objections from the housetops.

And why? Because there is too much profit in it for them!

The poor people fight the wars.

The poor people pay for the wars.

And a handful of internationalist-controlled individuals reap the profit therefrom.

NATION TALKS OF PUTTING INTO EFFECT SOCIAL JUSTICE PRINCIPLE No. 12